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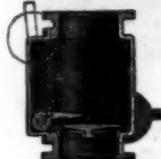
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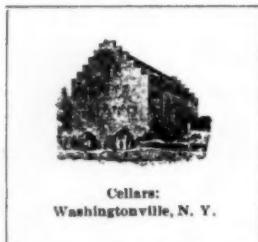
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April 9, 1904.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1904.

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We publish on a separate sheet, enclosed with this number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, a map of the seat of war in the Far East, which has been especially prepared for us and is copyrighted. It is compiled from the most authentic data, such as maps made from original surveys by Baron Von Richthofen, the original maps of Williamson and various official publications in this country and abroad. Our endeavor has been to avoid the faults we have found in other maps. The map prepared by the General Staff, U.S. Army (Military Information Division), for example, while very complete, is so much encumbered with detail that it is difficult to find any particular place upon it. Maps published by our Coast Survey, and by the Navy Department, during the war between China and Japan, are very clear, but not sufficiently complete for present use. The effort has been to combine exactness with clearness, avoiding confusing detail. The contour and hatching lines indicating elevations have accordingly been omitted, the trend of the mountains and valleys being indicated by the course of the streams. The hyphens which break up Chinese words have been generally omitted to save space. There is no agreement among the maps we have seen as to spelling. One of the best is a map printed in Japan, which gives the names of places in Chinese characters. We think our map is as complete a one as can be made on this scale. We have one published by the geographical department of the French army which is much more complete, but it extends the same territory over ten sheets, each nearly as large as ours. Our map presents one great advantage over all others; it is divided into squares which can be located by a reference to the figures at the sides and the letters at the top. We shall publish next week an index to the map, giving the names upon it, with a reference to the square in which each is contained. Should we have occasion to refer hereafter to places not named on our map, but found on others, one can locate them in the same way. A copy of this map will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of twenty-five cents.

There are distressing rumors to the effect that the act of Congress approved March 3, 1903, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the capital building of the United States is the cause of severe hardship to many distinguished statesmen in Congress, and that some of them have been driven to the harsh, expedient of keeping private bottles of "cold tea" and other stimulating decoctions in their committee rooms. So great, indeed, is the dissatisfaction with the present arrangement that the House Committee on Accounts has been instructed to inquire as to the feasibility of conducting the House restaurant "by other business methods than those now in vogue," the undeclared purpose being to ascertain whether some scheme cannot be devised whereby a thirsty statesman may obtain his needful grog in the House restaurant under that elastic convenience known as "Congressional privilege." Of course it will not occur to Congress that when making a new arrangement for its own comfort with regard to the liquor supply simple justice should require the repeal of the anti-canteen law. The queer view of Congress is that while the Army may always be safely entrusted with the honor of the nation it cannot be trusted with a few kegs of beer or light wines at an Army post exchange! In a word, the statesman has a right to drink where and when he will, but the soldier, never!

That international interests in the Pacific Ocean may be involved in the outcome of the Russo-Japanese War is directly suggested by current newspaper despatches from Vancouver, B.C. These despatches state that the important British defenses on the Pacific coast are being

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greatly enlarged and strengthened, that extensive new fortifications are under way and that an additional base for the British Navy in the North Pacific will shortly be established. At Esquimalt, where Great Britain now has a great naval station and magnificent fortifications, energetic efforts are under way to place the works in the highest state of preparedness. A new fort has been built on Signal Hill and another on Rod Hill, commanding the entrance to the harbor, a large number of heavy guns are being placed in position, enormous quantities of ammunition, coal and other military supplies are being stored, and everything possible is being done to place the works in readiness for war. There appears to be an impression in British official circles that in the event of a contingency in the Far East requiring Great Britain to join hands with her ally, Japan, against Russia and the consequent withdrawal of the regular British forces from the Pacific defenses for service elsewhere, the Canadian troops, to whom the work would naturally fall, would have grave difficulty in defending Esquimalt and Vancouver against an attack from a hostile fleet. The present activity therefore seems to be directed toward placing the British defenses of the North Pacific in a condition that will enable the Canadians to make them effective, and while it by no means signifies that war is imminent, it does indicate an intelligent determination to be ready for the portentous emergencies which the conflict in the Far East may presently develop.

While political and business conditions in Santo Domingo have evidently improved within the last two or three weeks, the improvement appears to be due largely to the firm resolve of the United States Government that the lawlessness and crime which have terrorized the inhabitants of the island republic shall cease. As a manifestation of its purposes in that respect the U.S.S. Detroit has been sent to Santo Domingo, arriving at Santo Domingo City March 30, where her commanding officer, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham, U.S.N., will assume the work of protecting American and other foreign interests. The fitness of this assignment is universally recognized, not only by the leaders of both the warring political parties in Santo Domingo, but by the foreign residents as well, who agree that the presence of an officer of Commander Dillingham's tact, courage and experience means an increased measure of safety for life and property. Commander Dillingham has a thorough knowledge of conditions in Santo Domingo, and has had considerable experience in protecting foreign residents in the country, his firmness and keen sense of fair play having won the sincere good will of all parties. The revolution in the island is evidently nearing the end.

Rear Admiral H. N. Manney, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, is selecting a board to conduct the tests of the several systems of wireless telegraphy. He has asked Capt. Duncan Kennedy to act as president of this board and he has also asked Comdr. Bradley A. Fiske to serve as a member. The full board will consist of five members. It is not because the Navy Department is at all dissatisfied with the system of wireless telegraphy, the Slaby-Arco, now in use, that it has decided to try other systems, but on account of the urgent applications which have been received from various inventors of other systems who desire to have their apparatus tried by the Government. In the event that a system is found which is greatly superior to the one in use and which can be had at a cost not unreasonably in excess of what the Government has paid for the Slaby-Arco, it is probable that a change might be made. But in consenting to conduct these tests the Government makes no pledges to any one. It is well satisfied with the system which it has and it is really out of a desire to give other inventors a trial that the experiments are to be made.

One of the interesting features of the revision of the Army Regulations, a synopsis of which we published last week, is that it considerably increases the limit to which post commanders and commanders of territorial divisions or departments are empowered to grant furloughs and leaves of absence. The action of the General Staff in this matter will be heartily approved in every branch of the Service, for it cannot be doubted that the intelligent exercise of the authority to grant leaves for thirty to fifty per cent longer than were possible under the old order of things will tend to promote contentment and discipline. Even more important is the provision that when, in the opinion of a company commander the circumstances warrant it, he shall make a notation on the discharge papers of an enlisted man that the soldier is fitted for a commission in the United States Volunteers, stating his special qualifications. This arrangement is calculated to stimulate the ambition of enlisted men to qualify for such certificates of ability, and in addition to that it would be highly valuable in an emergency requiring the assembling of a volunteer army, for the reason that it would bring to the front a considerable number of capable and experienced men officially certified as deserving of commissions.

From the Bureau of Navigation this order has been sent out to the various recruiting officers: "The Chief of Bureau directs me to request that after the receipt of this communication the enlistment of apprentices shall be discontinued." Orders to the Pacific coast include the additional instruction that there shall also be a suspension in the recruiting of landsmen for training. The

object of these orders is to avert an overcrowding of training stations such as occurred last year resulted in disease at the various stations and on the training and receiving ships. It is the opinion of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery that these epidemics last summer were the direct result of overcrowding at the stations and on these ships, and Rear Admiral Rixey, Surgeon General of the Navy, had some very sharp things to say about the policy of the Bureau of Navigation pursued then, which in his opinion was the primary cause of the great amount of sickness that was prevalent in the Navy last summer. The fact that the Hartford has been withdrawn temporarily from the training service and the Dixie is now used as transport for marines, reduces the accommodations available for recruits.

It has been decided to start the cruisers of the Pacific Squadron soon on a cruise to Honolulu, Kiska Island and Dutch harbor. The squadron will assemble in the waters of Southern California. The purpose of this trip is to give the vessels practice in cruising. The heavy fogs in that section of the world make cruising northward difficult and somewhat dangerous, but the squadron made a very successful cruise to Dutch harbor last year and the intention is to repeat this trip. It has also been decided that late in April the gunboat Petrel and the collier Saturn will leave San Francisco for Kiska island and for the purpose of making a survey of Kiska harbor, where it is proposed to establish a naval coaling base. Orders have been issued that the Petrel shall carry aboard Civil Engineer Chambers, who will make the survey, and eight carpenters and two machinists who will drive the piles necessary to determine the depth of water in the harbor. The Saturn will carry the necessary material in addition to an adequate supply of coal. The Petrel should arrive at Kiska island before the cruisers in case it is decided that she shall proceed direct to Kiska island. Should she go with the cruisers of the Pacific Squadron, first to Honolulu and thence northward to Kiska island, she will join the vessels in the waters of Southern California.

Announcement is made at the Navy Department that instead of going direct from Culebra to the South African coast, and thence around the Cape of Good Hope to Zanzibar, the Navy Department has decided to send the South Atlantic Squadron across to the Mediterranean and through the Red Sea down the coast of Africa, at the time the North Atlantic fleet goes. This will result in the gathering of sixteen warships in the Mediterranean at one time.

The Navy Department, after the receipt of a long mail report from Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, just before he was relieved as commander-in-chief of the Asiatic fleet, in which he discussed at length the situation at Shanghai, announced its decision to reverse the policy, decided upon by Secretary Moody at the outset of the war, of keeping the battleship squadron in Philippine waters. The announcement was made in these words: "The restriction of the battleship squadron to the Philippines has been withdrawn and the commander-in-chief has been authorized to permit his squadron to cruise at discretion not going north of Foochow on the Asiatic coast."

Although the Navy Department is quite lavish with protestations to the contrary, diplomats at Washington seeing this announcement coming close on one to the effect that the North Atlantic fleet, European and South Atlantic squadrons, comprising sixteen ships in all, are soon to start for the Mediterranean, and another that the Pacific squadron will shortly make a cruise to Honolulu, cannot but attach great significance to these several announcements and they are not hesitating to say that they cannot help believing that the movements of these vessels have some direct bearing on the Chinese situation.

The board appointed to recommend to the Secretary of the Navy a proper course of instruction for Engineer officers is still holding sessions from time to time, but practically no headway toward the final preparation of a report has been made, as the board, of which Rear Admiral George A. Converse is president, is giving the subject the most comprehensive and thorough consideration. The members of the board, however, have given the question enough consideration to know about what the Navy needs in this direction and there is an opinion that the course of training will be decided upon long before there is any very large influx of officers desirous of being trained. It may be emphatically stated that the board will not recommend the re-establishment of the Engineer Corps, as has been suggested in some quarters.

The statement is made by high authority at the War Department that neither Col. E. H. Crowder nor in fact any other officer of the Army has been promised the appointment to the vacancy in the grade of brigadier general which will occur upon the retirement in July, next, of Gen. Peter C. Hains. In this connection the additional statement is made that it is contrary to the policy of the President and of Secretary Taft to promise in advance appointments to fill vacancies in the rank of general officer which are in prospect for the future. It has not yet been positively determined whether or not there are to be any appointments of Civil War veterans with a view to their immediate retirement in July.

How to treat the wounded in action on board a modern battleship is a question which is receiving the earnest attention of British naval surgeons. The old notion that it would be possible to remove the wounded to a place of safety below the water line while the action was still in progress is now generally discarded, those conversant with modern surgery and battleship construction uniting in the belief that such a program is utterly impracticable. In a paper prepared for the Official Report on the Health of the British Navy for 1903, Fleet Surgeon Handyside holds that it would be best to leave the wounded where they receive their hurt, merely getting them out of the way of the guns, and applying such temporary aids as time allowed until the end of the action, when they could be removed in due care to such parts of the ship as had been least damaged, and where there was air and light for the proper carrying out of more thorough treatment. As far as possible every officer and man should, during times of peace, be instructed in first aid to the injured. Two dressing stations, one forward and one aft, are suggested, each one having the protection of a casemate on either side, with the barbette either in front or behind it. All instruments, drugs, etc., not required for rendering first aid should be removed to a place of safety below the armored deck before the commencement of the action, while bags containing tourniquets and temporary dressings should be provided for each casemate, barbette, and fighting top, and also for the smaller guns. In the sick berth, too, drawers should be kept fitted with dressings and such surgical appliances as might be considered necessary, so that when an action was imminent one could be taken to each of the wound-dressing stations. It has been the custom at general quarters for the medical officers to repair to the stokers' bath room where the operating tables and surgical instruments have been displayed. This, Fleet Surgeon Handyside considers, is wrong. The wounded could not be taken to the place, and they ought not to be, even if they could, and no operations worth calling such, should be attempted during an action. It is probable that some useful light on this important question will be afforded by the official reports of the surgeons of the Russian warships placed out of action by the Japanese off Chemulpho and Port Arthur.

In a letter to Ernest Flagg, dated March 10, M. Francis Oliver said: "I have been informed that you, as the architect of the new buildings at the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., have, for the new hospital, selected as its site the present peninsula, which is, and has been for a great number of years, used as the burial place of naval officers and their families. Inasmuch as my own father is there buried, and any building that would be erected even on part of this site, would necessitate either a partial or entire removal of the bodies there interred, I should like to know positively whether you are favorable to the scheme now incorporated in a bill before Congress which appropriates a certain amount of money to remove the dead from their present resting place in order to make room for the new hospital." Mr. Flagg, replying March 11, said: "The cemetery site for the Naval Hospital at Annapolis was not of my choosing. I do not regard it as the best one for the purpose, and I have done all that I could do, with propriety, in opposition to its selection. I regard the site known as Camp Wainwright, which was selected by the board appointed for the purpose, as better, and have so expressed myself to Asst. Secretary Darling, Surgeon General Rixey and Admiral Brownson giving my reasons for thinking so, which are briefly these: The plateau on the best part of the cemetery site is not large enough for the hospital as planned. Most of the trees on the point, which are now a very ornamental feature of the landscape and which I have always counted on to play an important part in the general effect of the completed academy, will have to be removed. On the other hand, the Camp Wainwright site seems perfectly adapted for the purpose. It is quiet, retired, naturally well drained, has a beautiful view of the water, is sufficiently high, is protected from the northwest winds, is within easy reach of one of the most beautiful oak groves I know of, and can be used without harrowing people's feelings by disturbing the resting place of those they loved."

Among the various measures proposed for the encouragement of rifle practice by providing for the organization of civilian rifle clubs there is a bill now before Congress—S. 5094, H.R. 14047—which should be enacted with as little delay as possible. This bill, which we published March 19, p. 761, is designed to interest young men throughout the country in the use of the modern military rifle, and to that end it empowers the Secretary of War to issue upon the request of the Governors of States magazine rifles to rifle clubs formed under regulations prescribed by the National Board for the promotion of Rifle Practice on proper bonds furnished by such clubs. The bill also provides that ammunition, ordnance stores and other equipment of Government standard shall be sold to such clubs at the prices at which they are listed for the Army, and that members of clubs who qualify under the regulations shall be listed in the office of the Adjutant General of the Army as national marksmen reserve. The value of this measure is self-evident. Its effect will be to arouse widespread interest in rifle practice and to stimulate that interest by supplying civilian rifle clubs with standard weapons and ammuni-

tion at cost prices—with the result that in a few years the Adjutant General's office would have enrolled a large number of trained marksmen from which the Army could draw in time of emergency. The fact that President Roosevelt, the Secretary of War and Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer, National Guard of New Jersey, vice-president National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, are all heartily in favor of this bill amounts to a conclusive argument for its prompt enactment.

The voyage of 12,745 miles from San Francisco to New York of the American steamer Nebraskan, burning oil as fuel, will be of interest to naval engineers, and the complete data of her performance will be awaited with considerable interest. She made the run in a little over fifty-one days, at good average speed, and great economy in consumption of fuel. On the voyage to New York 465,000 gallons of California fuel oil were burned, and 60,000 gallons were in the tank of the ship when she arrived at New York. A reservoir holding 650 tons of oil extends from the inner bottom of fifty feet to the hurricane deck, forty-five feet in width at its widest part, extending from side to side of the ship, and twenty feet across. Its hatchway, 6x15 feet, is just abaft the cabin. The Nebraskan averaged 10.35 knots for the entire voyage. Two triple expansion engines of 1,500 indicated horse power each were brought to their highest state of efficiency by the use of the oil fuel. V. F. Lassoe, superintending engineer of the line, with Luther D. Lovekins, of the Newport Shipbuilding Company, designed the apparatus. The boilers are of the Scotch type, and when the vessel some two years ago left for the Pacific coast, coal was burned on the passage and could be used again within a few hours' notice. The boilers have developed more than 2,500 horsepower during the previous runs with oil fuel between San Francisco and Honolulu. On the return voyage the Nebraskan will burn oil from the Texan fields, the fuel value being considered equal to that obtained from California.

Capt. Henry T. Allen, 6th U.S. Cavalry, brigadier general and Chief of the Philippine Constabulary, who several weeks ago obtained leave of absence and went from Manila to Korea to observe the military operations between the Russians and Japanese, has received orders to return to the Philippines. General Allen was recently at Seoul, the Korean capital, and started for the front with a body of Japanese troops, but was halted and ordered back by the Japanese authorities. Finding the sources of information at Seoul virtually exhausted, he cabled to the War Department for instructions, with the result that he has received orders to return to Manila. We consider it extremely unfortunate that General Allen was not allowed to proceed to the scene of military operations. He is an officer of high attainments, a keen observer and an accomplished linguist, speaking six or eight languages including both Russian and Japanese, and his report on forthcoming operations in Manchuria would have been a valuable contribution to the fund of military information in the possession of the General Staff of the United States Army. General Allen went to Korea as an independent observer, not having been included among the four United States Army officers sent to the seat of war by the War Department with the consent of the Japanese Government, and his fitness for the mission is so pronounced that it is a matter of keen regret that his errand has proved fruitless.

What should be accepted by all hands as the last word regarding the absurd charge that Comdr. William A. Marshall, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Vicksburg, was derelict in his duty to the crews of the Russian warships Varang and Korietz when those vessels were disabled by the Japanese at Chemulpho on February 9, has been spoken by Captain Stepanoff who was then in command of the Korietz. The substance of the charge was that Commander Marshall not only refused to join in the protest of the commanders of the vessels of neutral navies against the bombardment of Chemulpho, but that he refused to send help to the crews of the Russian ships after the battle. Captain Stepanoff disposed of the whole matter in the following statement: "At the time the Vicksburg was stationed at Chemulpho her captain held aloof. He took no part in the conference of protest preceding the fight, for the simple reason that he was not invited to do so. After the fight, like the others, he sent a surgeon with a boat to the rescue. As regards his not taking Russian seamen aboard the Vicksburg, this was unnecessary, and it is more than probable that Captain Rudineff, commanding the Varang, did not ask it."

As to the probable duration of the Russo-Japanese War it is worth noting that wide differences of opinion exist even among American military officers of extended experience in the field. In the current number of the World's Work Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles and Brig. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, all retired officers of the United States Army, make brief statements as to the probable outcome of the conflict, from which we make the following extracts for purposes of comparison. General Miles says: "I think it is reasonable to presume that the war will be of long duration, and that a much larger number of men will be brought into the field of operation than are now engaged." General Sickles says: "The probability is that the war will not be a long one. The difficulties Russia is obliged

to encounter are likely to prove insurmountable, while Japan would be glad to make peace if she can drive Russia out of Manchuria and Korea." General Wheeler's opinion is as follows: "Of course, no one can tell what complications may now arise; my opinion is, that the war will not last longer than the middle of autumn."

In the course of an article condemning the recent executive order practically granting service pensions to veterans of the Civil War, the New Orleans Picayune makes this curious statement: "The apologists for President Roosevelt claim that in issuing his order the President did nothing more than President Cleveland did in giving Mexican War survivors a service pension, on the plea that sixty-five years was tantamount to a partial disability and seventy years to total disability. As but a comparatively few Mexican War veterans survived at that time, the effect of this ruling, if it was indeed as claimed, was infinitesimal compared with a service pension to Civil War soldiers." It will be seen that our Southern contemporary begs the whole question. If the principle of service pensions as applied to Mexican war veterans and veterans of all preceding wars is sound, it is equally sound as applied to veterans of the Civil War. The amount of money involved in the ruling has nothing at all to do with the case. To contend that the principle is affected by the size of the outlay which its application requires is precisely like pleading the baby act.

If Senor Jorge Holguin, the financial agent in Paris of the Republic of Colombia, correctly represents the purposes of his government, which we doubt, there is evidently trouble ahead for the Colombian people. Senor Holguin instigated the recent suit in France against the French Panama Canal Company, and the utter failure of that litigation has evidently provoked his violent displeasure. He declares that Colombia is the victim of outrageous spoliation which leaves no course open to her but a resort to arms. "The American squadrons at Colon and Panama," he continues, "now prevent Colombia from debarking the troops concentrated at Barranquilla, but sooner or later these squadrons will be withdrawn, and then the Colombian forces will invade the rebel Republic of Panama and make war." If Senor Holguin truthfully reflects the sentiment and policy of the Colombian government it is clear that the United States naval patrol on duty in Central American waters is there for an indefinite stay.

The arrival of the Panama Canal Commission at Colon is almost simultaneous with a strike among the employees of the Panama Railroad, which may seriously disturb labor conditions on the Isthmus. The Navy Department has sent instructions to Rear Admiral Henry Glass, commanding the Pacific Station, who is now en route to Panama, and to Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigbee, commanding the Caribbean Squadron at Colon, to exercise care that neither the marines nor seamen interpose in labor disputes on the Isthmus of Panama, nothing beyond the preservation of peace and property to be permitted. The strike of the railway employees on the Isthmus merely strengthens the belief already expressed in these columns, that the labor question is likely to be one of the most vexatious factors in the whole project of canal construction.

A translation has been published in England of the history of the war in South Africa, prepared in the Historical Section of the German General Staff. It covers the period from the opening of the war to the surrender of Cronje and the fighting at Paardeberg, but only selected parts of the operations are treated. The English system of making war is described as more nearly resembling the methods of the Peninsular and Crimean Wars than the skirmishing order of our own wars and those of the Franco-German war. The British cavalry is not sufficiently trained in the use of the carbine. The brilliant success of General French's great cavalry charge shows that in future wars the charges of great masses of cavalry will be by no means a hopeless undertaking, even against troops armed with modern rifles.

Chaplain Henry Swift, 13th Infantry, stationed at Manila, asks us to say that the Manila (P.I.) Aid Society is the medium through which the various posts in the Philippine Islands and the hospitals there are provided with books and reading matter and games. Those who send boxes should ship them to the care of the nearest depot quartermaster with request to forward to the "Manila Aid Society," care of Depot Quartermaster, Manila, P.I. Several times these ladies have been obliged to pay railroad charges, and even freight on liners. It is not just nor necessary that they should be subjected to such an entirely unnecessary expense, which can be avoided by shipping boxes as indicated above.

Although Hawaii in point of area is the smallest of the territories of the United States, her people take justifiable pride in the fact that she maintains a large force of organized militia than some of the States of the Union. Her force numbers 573 officers and men, while Idaho, for instance, has 449, Montana 538, Delaware 389, Utah 376, Wyoming 360 and Nevada has only 140. It is not creditable to the States named that their citizen soldiery is numerically inferior to that of an American territory lying away off in the mid Pacific.

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Press reports of political affairs in South America are subject to such a heavy discount in the United States, that a current story which comes from Brazil by way of New Orleans, will naturally be taken with a large measure of allowance. It is to the effect that the Governments of Brazil, Bolivia, Argentina, Chili and Ecuador have entered into a formal coalition for purposes of mutual protection against aggressions from the United States. Those countries, the report continues, distrust the present administration of the United States on account of its vigorous foreign policy, and fear that if the opportunity offered, it would undertake to annex South American territory. The belief prevails, the story goes on to say, that if a revolution should occur in any of the five republics named, President Roosevelt would recognize the revolutionary government as he did in Panama, and use the event as a pretext for disrupting the established order of things. It is alleged that the reported coalition was directly suggested by the action of President Roosevelt in the case of Panama, and that if the latter should be attacked by Colombia, the movement would command the moral and perhaps the physical support of the coalition. Moreover, it is said that Colombia herself will presently join the coalition, and that the first positive act of the organization will be in support of an attempt of Colombia to regain possession of Panama. All of which is interesting, and certainly important if true. The whole story, however, must be taken with many grains of salt. There is no use denying that the United States is unpopular in most of the South American republics. This truth is not pleasant to think of, but there is nothing to gain in concealing it. Nevertheless, on even the shadow of a threat of European aggression against any of those countries there would be an immediate appeal to the United States for protection. As long as the need exists for interposition of that protection—and no man can foretell the time when the need will have wholly disappeared—the project of a South American coalition against the United States must be regarded as both fantastic and insolent.

The wise saying that "a good index doubles the value of a book" depends for its wisdom upon the skill and knowledge of the indexer. In a recent official publication issued from one of the departments in Washington the indexer has evidently been abroad, and the value of the index may be determined by a few specimens taken alphabetically. Under "A" is found "A Walking Locomotive." "Another New Metal." "B" and "C" are not represented in any unusual reference, but "D" comes in strong with "Depreciated Money Value in Indo-China," and "Development of the Steam Turbine;" also "Decrease of Mortality from Tuberculosis in Germany," and "Dispelling Fog by Electricity." "E" comes to the front with "Establishment of a Custom House at Tucacas, Venezuela." "F" refers to "Future Treaties of Commerce." "H" tells us "How to Build up American Trade in Bohemia," while "I" gives some information as to "Introducing American Trade in England." Under the letter "N" we find "New Monetary Laws in Colombia." With "O" we see an "Opening for American Tin Plate in France." "P" tells about a "Prospective Quinine Trust," and "R" deals with a "Revolt Against American Cotton." An important paper under "S" asks the question "Should Street Cars Outspeed Automobiles?" also on "Suppressing Malaria in Australia." Trade of Eserum, Turkey," comes under the letter "T," and "W" winds up this rare index with "Why American Trade in Spain is not Larger." The future deliver after interesting and valuable information will certainly find difficulty in digging it out of this valuable volume by the aid of the index.

An interesting regulation has been approved by the Military Education Division of the British War Office and will go into effect in September, 1905, whereby a certain number of commissions in the British Army will be awarded to deserving graduates of the great British universities. In order that the best possible results may be derived from this arrangement, the authorities of the universities are urged to encourage the study of military subjects by such of their students as may desire to fit themselves for commissions, and to provide facilities for practical training in military science. Where such studies and training are undertaken the War Office will take them under its own supervision, and in addition it will direct the examination of candidates. University graduates who qualify for commissions must be between the ages of twenty and twenty-five years, and in addition to the instruction received at the university must have been attached to a regular unit of the militia, yeomen or volunteers, for six weeks in each of two consecutive years, their proficiency to be duly certified by their commanding officers. The first examinations of candidates for commissions under this arrangement will be held in June and November, 1904, thus giving ample time for preparation to the young men who are to graduate in 1905. The plan thus outlined is calculated to make larger use of the civilian universities as feeders to the commissioned service of the army, and the results of its operation will be followed with keen interest, not only in England, but elsewhere.

It has been decided not to send the midshipmen from Annapolis to St. Louis for the opening of the exposition or at any time during the exposition. The matter was considered by the authorities at Annapolis a short time ago and although the West Point cadets will go it was concluded that it would interfere too much with the studies of the midshipmen to permit them to go to St. Louis. The cadets can go into camp and gain valuable experience in that way, while the midshipmen could not make use of the time in St. Louis, except for their pleasure. This conclusion does not seem to us to be a wise one. It would be a most excellent experience for the young men of the two Academies to be brought together in close personal relations, as they would thus form acquaintances and friendships which would go with them through life. If the graduates of each year could be brought together in some such way, it would do much to strengthen the bonds which should unite the representatives of the two military Services and promote a better understanding among them. There are certain military exercises to which the battalions of midshipmen could devote a part of their time in camp at St. Louis. In at least one year the midshipmen were sent on their annual cruise to West Point and we have been told by graduates

of that year that the most happy results followed this intercourse.

At the meeting of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, held on April 7, it was ordered that all the pending Army nominations before the committee be reported favorably, with the exception of that of Col. Albert L. Mills, nominated to be a brigadier general. Considerable attention to Colonel Mills's case was given by the committee; and it was decided to notify the President that if he would promise to place Colonel Mills on the retired list immediately after his confirmation the committee would favorably report the nomination this session. Otherwise no action would be taken by the committee. As has been stated before, the objections to the confirmation of Colonel Mills as a brigadier general are not in any manner of a personal nature; on the contrary the members of the committee have the highest regard for Colonel Mills, but practically all of them are opposed to the principle involved in his promotion and believe his confirmation by the Senate would be a severe blow to the *esprit de corps* of the Army. It is understood that the President has been anxious to have the Senate Military Committee call upon him in a body to discuss the Mills case, but this the committee does not care to do, but will see the President individually and urge upon him the necessity of either withdrawing the nomination or agreeing to retire Colonel Mills if he is confirmed.

"Peace and the Vices" is a story of life in our own Navy, by Anna A. Rogers, wife of Pay Instr. E. B. Rogers, U.S.N., which shows a thorough knowledge of Service conditions, both official and social, much sympathy with the point of view of the Navy officer and a close study of naval life, all giving reality to a story interesting in itself and full of the deeper emotions common to all human nature. The characters it portrays seem actual personalities, not the mere puppets of much modern fiction, types that Navy readers of the story may be tempted to identify with friends in real life. The plot of the story deals with the final salvation of "Kent Fellowes," an officer of the Navy of otherwise fine character, in his struggle against an inherited tendency to occasional alcholic excess. The devotion of his wife and friends pulls him through several tight places, including a court-martial for absence without leave, and his restoration to duty just at the outbreak of the War with Spain, by the remission of a part of his sentence of suspension, gives to his flagging spirit the needed impulse toward a final overcoming of his inherited tendency. The principal scenes of the story are laid in Japan, and the courtship of the pretty sister-in-law of "Lieutenant Fellowes" by a young naval surgeon relieves the more serious side of the book with a love story of much originality. The volume is published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

In the course of an admirable essay on "Esprit De Corps," which is published in the Journal of the Military Service Institution, the author, Capt. Peter E. Traub, 5th U.S. Cavalry, makes an earnest plea for the creation of a distinguished service order, and after remarking that "in June, 1902, during the centennial ceremonies at West Point, the President of the United States enhanced greatly the meaning of the Medal of Honor, by himself pinning it on the breast of a cadet who had won the distinction in the China Expedition," he adds: "Would that he could do likewise to everyone who in future shall have the right to bear that proud token of valor in action! There should always be an appropriate ceremony connected with conferring the Medal of Honor." There is undeniable force in this suggestion. To win the Medal of Honor is one of the proudest distinctions within the reach of the American soldier, and when it is won its bestowal should be attended with a definite and dignified ceremony worthy of the deed for which it is awarded. In foreign armies the bestowal of medals and crosses for distinguished gallantry in action is always made the occasion of highly impressive formalities. Why not in our Army?

The New York Evening Post says: "The spirit of war within the past seven or eight years has regained possession of the human race, and since then a state of universal peace has seemed to be the exception. These brutal facts are more weighty than all the manifestations of pacific intentions, or even of philanthropic purposes, by certain governments. It is no less a body than the Court of Arbitration at The Hague which has just given, by its recent decision in the Venezuelan matter, an impulse to the warlike spirit by granting prior rights in the matter of indemnities to three nations which had used force at the expense of nations which were content to labor peacefully for their rights." To this end has the modern fad of arbitration as a substitute for diplomacy come at last. The only questions that arbitration can ever settle are those that have heretofore been settled between nations by negotiations through the usual diplomatic channels. We have always had our doubts as to whether the new way would prove better than the old, for the idea that arbitration will prevent or even hinder war is based upon a series of false assumptions such as are common among a class of men whose sentiments control their reason.

F. L. Dupont, of Wilmington, Del., a member of the powder combine, which recently absorbed the California Powder Company, the California Vigorite Company and three fuse companies, according to advices from San Francisco, Cal., is making arrangements to absorb the only remaining outstanding company on the Pacific coast. Besides owning thirty-four American companies this combine has just succeeded in purchasing all but 20,000 of the 180,000 shares of the International Powder Company, which has valuable plants in Europe and Great Britain.

In the course of an address on British Army reform recently delivered by Sir Charles W. Dilke before the Royal United Service Institution in London, he said: "The Americans are a practical people and we read with interest a recent letter by the well-known French Colonel Picquart, who is one of the highest authorities who ever were upon the French staff, and who told the Times that the large proportion of cavalry in the Army of the United States is explained by the fact that volunteer

infantry can be improvised while cavalry cannot. The Regulars have then to supply the volunteers with the necessary amount of cavalry. In proportion to our total numbers we are least provided with cavalry of all the Powers, and the American argument applies to us." The proportion of cavalry in our Army is twenty per cent of the whole force. The Japanese cavalry is in the proportion of a little over five per cent of the whole. Their permanent Army numbers 143,000 infantry; 9,300 cavalry, 12,500 field artillery, and 10,300 fortress artillery.

It has been decided by the War Department to resume the issue of the new uniform for the Army. It will be remembered that a few weeks ago orders were issued discontinuing the issue of the new uniform on the ground that it was necessary to use up the \$2,000,000 worth of the old material which was on hand. Only this week it was decided to again issue the new uniform and orders have been sent out to issue the new service uniform to the men stationed at the following posts: Fort Jay, N.Y.; Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.; Fort Hancock, N.Y.; Fort Wood, N.Y.; Fort Totten, N.Y.; Fort Schuyler, N.Y.; Fort Slocum, N.Y.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Fort Sheridan, Ill., and Fort McPherson, Ga. The new uniform is to be issued to the men at these posts as rapidly as possible.

Arrangements have been made to enlarge the accommodations for the training of seaman gunners at the Washington Navy Yard. The class at present consists of eighty men, although the original arrangements were made for but about fifty men. There is such a demand, however, for seaman gunners who have taken this course and so many applications are received from enlisted men desirous of taking this course that it was decided to increase the class. It is probable the accommodations will be increased so as to provide for one hundred men. The course consists of three months at the Washington Navy Yard and three months at the torpedo station. Those who complete the course, it is found, make excellent men for the Service and a certificate of graduation entitles them to extra pay of two dollars per month.

"Owego by Owego Authors" is the title of a handsome volume of descriptive and biographical sketches published by the Ladies' Aid Society of the Baptist church of Owego, N.Y., and as the title implies, is made up of contributions from present or former residents of the town named. The contents include "a pastoral poem," by United States Senator Thomas C. Platt, a collection of interesting reminiscences by Rev. Washington Gladden, and a capital article on "Owego During the Civil War," by Col. Isaac S. Catlin, U.S.A., retired, accompanied by a handsome portrait of that gallant officer. The work is handsomely printed and illustrated, and its contents are likely to attract more than a mere local interest.

Preparations are being rapidly made by the Ordnance Department of the Army to manufacture a sufficient number of the Whistler plotting boards to supply all the coats fortifications. This so-called plotting board, which is in reality a range and position finder, is to take the place of the old style plotting board. The device has been thoroughly tested by the Artillery and is believed to be a great improvement on the old plotting board. The Ordnance Department will be ready to supply seventy of the instruments in a few months.

While there is no expectation that the Dayton bill for certain important changes in the Navy will pass this year, it was intended as a feeler in the hope that by next year Congress will have become reconciled to the proposed changes and enact the necessary legislation. Officers of the Navy will, it is said, soon be asked by Secretary Moody for their opinion on the bill and in this way discussion of the subject will be begun and modifications suggested.

The Marine Review of Cleveland, O., strongly urges the extension of the coastwise commerce laws of the United States to the Panama canal zone, which it says is important to American shipping interests. The idea is a novel one, but the question is whether the United States would have a right to make the proposed extension without the consent of the Republic of Panama.

In response to a question Judge Advocate General Davis, U.S.A., holds that is not competent for the President to relieve an enlisted man from the performance of his contract with the Government, when the Government requires his services, and would have to fill his place immediately in any other way than those specified in the two statutory requirements.

The Ordnance Department of the Army is now manufacturing one hundred and fifty of the new magazine rifles a day. It is not the intention to issue them to the Army until a sufficient supply has been made to furnish the entire Service at the same time. It will, therefore, be many months yet before the old weapon will be displaced.

Orders have been issued for the 28th and 92d Companies, Coast Artillery, at the Presidio of San Francisco, to proceed to Honolulu on the transport sailing from San Francisco about May 1, to relieve the 66th and 67th Companies, Coast Artillery, which will start for the Presidio on the transport leaving Honolulu about May 15.

Chancellor Magie of Trenton, N.J., filed an opinion March 30 sustaining the receivers of the Driggs-Sea-bury Gun and Ammunition Company, in refusing to pay Louis L. Driggs, general manager of the company, for certain patents on guns to which he claimed title. The court allowed a small claim of Driggs for salary.

A general order is being prepared by the General Staff of the Army which will outline a complete course of instruction for officers of the Army beginning with the post school and ending with the Army War College. The order is now before the Chief of Staff.

MILITARY ATHLETIC LEAGUE.

Three weeks from Monday, April 11, Regulars and State troops will be in Madison Square Garden, New York city, for the eighth annual tournament, given by the Military Athletic League, of which Col. George R. Dyer, of the 12th Regiment, is president. There are hard working gentlemen on the various committees, and the soldiers show week, May 2 to May 7, will be an eventful one. Capt. J. J. Dixon, chairman of the Athletic Committee, and his associates look forward to closer contests than have been had before, and the regiments have their best men in training for the events, which open the program each evening.

The military program which follows begins, as usual, with a grand review, and Mayor McClellan will be the reviewing officer on the opening night and General Chaffee on Tuesday. The list for the week is being completed, and the commanding officer at the reviews will represent the regiments of the National Guard.

The details of United States troops already include the 4th Battery, Field Artillery, commanded by Capt. S. M. Foote, and there will be a fine showing of Artillery work and expert driving. The 15th Cavalry will present a composite troop of forty-six men and their officers, and the promise is that even the work done by the Cavalry here last year will be exceeded in daring and precision. Both the Artillery and Cavalry come from Fort Myer, Va. From Governors Island will come a detachment of Company E, 8th Infantry, under command of Capt. M. B. Stewart.

The National Guard will be represented by Captain Wendell's 1st Battery, and among the others will be Company G, 22d Regiment Engineers, under Captain Dayton, in their bridge building and field work, with a complete outfit and a full force of men.

A feature of each performance will be the famous 48th Highlanders from Toronto, accompanied by their band. They are familiarly known as the "Kitties," and were favorites when here two years ago. Lieut. Col. W. C. Macdonald is the commanding officer of the regiment, and the detachment coming to New York will be commanded by Major Duncan Donald and 1st Lieut. Dundas Perry.

The band of the 13th Regiment, Heavy Artillery, N. G.N.Y., will furnish the music for the evenings, and the matinees, on Wednesday and Saturday, of which committee Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith is the chairman.

SERVICE AT BALTIMORE.

The police commissioners of the city of Baltimore have shown their appreciation of the service rendered by our troops at Fort McHenry on the occasion of the great fire in Baltimore by sending to Major Crawford, commanding Fort McHenry, the letter which follows:

Police Commissioners, Baltimore, March 16, 1904.
Major Medoram Crawford,
Commanding Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md.

Sir: The Board of Police Commissioners appreciates highly the assistance so promptly extended this department by the members of your command during and immediately following the conflagration which came upon this city February 7, and directs me to return its thanks to you and through you to Captains Farr, Brady, and Lieutenants Connolly, Bowman, Parker and Turtle, and the members of their respective companies. Their services were timely and very valuable.

Very respectfully,
JOSIAH A. KINSEY, Secretary.

NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

A St. Louis despatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer states that the band of Igorrotes, who are among the non-Christian Filipino representatives at the St. Louis Exposition, have demanded that they be regularly supplied with dog meat and that hereafter all stray dogs captured in the city will be turned over to them. The story continues: "On their arrival at St. Louis recently, many of the 300 Filipinos suffered from pneumonia. After a native council had been held it was decided by the Filipinos that the absence from their daily diet of dog meat was the cause of their suffering from pneumonia. One of those suffering with pneumonia, by the aid of friends, managed to secure a prime piece of broiled dog steak. He recovered. This coincidence the Igorrotes called an example of cause and effect. They at once appealed to M. R. Healy, who acts as their butler. Mr. Healy applied to the dog pound officers and secured permission to take all the stray dogs he wanted for the table of the Filipinos."

Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A., commanding the Philippines Division, has notified the War Department that Pvt. Thomas F. Haviland, Company I, 14th Infantry, was drowned on March 20, and his body has not been recovered.

The field day sports of the Manila Athletic Association, Wallace Field, on Washington's birthday were the most interesting events of their kind ever witnessed in the city and attracted an enormous attendance. The governors of the association are as follows, the officers named all being of the Army: Mr. Hausselman, president; Gen. G. M. Randall, Col. J. L. Clem, Gen. H. T. Allen, Capt. C. D. V. Hunt, Mr. O'Reilly, Mr. Davies, Mr. Arthur Ferguson, Mr. Lowenstein. The great event of the day was the polo contest between the 13th U.S. Cavalry team and the Manila Athletic Association team. The teams were composed as follows: 13th U.S. Cavalry team, Capt. Claude B. Sweezey, Lieut. W. H. Clopton, Jr., Lieut. M. C. Bristol. Manila Athletic Association team, Capt. C. D. V. Hunt, Capt. John P. Hains, Mr. Pritchett, 1st Lieut. William L. Lowe, 13th U.S. Cav., umpire. The first period was won by the association team; score 1 1-2 goals to nothing. The second period was a victory for the same team, score 2 goals to nothing. Each member of the association team scored one goal, but one was deducted one-half on account of a foul. The 100 yard dash was won by Corporal Sheehan, 13th U.S. Cav., and the running broad jump by Private Morgan, of the same regiment. The running high jump was won by Private Boyle, of the Hospital Corps, the second prize going to Private Scott, of the 7th Infantry. The 220 yard hurdle race was won by Private Brown, of the 13th Cavalry, Private Morgan taking second prize.

Senator Lodge on April 4 reported favorably from the Senate Committee on the Philippines the Lodge-Cooper bill, to amend the Philippines Civil Government act by authorizing the issuance of bonds for municipal improvements and guaranteeing a 5 per cent. income on the cost of railroads. The House Committee on Insular

Affairs on the same day reported in favor of the bill and amending the Philippine Government act in several minor matters.

On the strength of a statement from Governor Wright, of the Philippines, that citizens of the islands cannot protect their inventions in the United States under existing laws, Secretary Taft has written a letter on the subject to Senator Lodge, chairman of the Senate Committee on the Philippines, calling attention to this "defect in the present legislation" and requesting that a section be added to the present Philippine bill which shall give the citizens of the Philippine Islands the same rights to protect their inventions by filing caveats and applying for patents that is given to citizens of the United States in the United States. He submits an addition to the present Philippine bill designed to meet the situation.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The marriage of Miss Kathro Larrabee Burton, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George H. Burton, and Lieut. George M. Lee, 4th U.S. Cavalry, and son of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U.S.A., took place in Washington, D.C., April 4. By some error it has been previously announced that the wedding took place on March 4. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. Ernest Smith, in the presence of a small company of friends and relatives in the ballroom of the Highlands hotel. The entrances were all draped with the national colors, the Cavalry standard of yellow being strikingly in evidence. Lieut. Lewis Brown, 7th U.S. Cav., was best man. The bride wore a beautiful gown of white lace over white satin, veil and orange blossoms, and carried a cluster of Easter lilies. Her sister, Mrs. Rush Wells, who was matron of honor, wore white lace over silk, with trimmings of yellow chiffon, and carried Marshalls Niel roses. The bridesmaids, Miss Anne Lee of Richmond, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Pearl Sabine of San Francisco, Cal., wore yellow liberty silk, shaded from Cavalry to a paler shade of yellow, and carried bouquets of jonquils. Miss Helen Chaffee and Miss Virginia Lee, two school girl friends, each in a pretty white frock, held the ribbons forming the aisle through which the party passed to the alcove. After the ceremony a reception was given to the friends of the family. A supper was served, after which the couple left for their wedding trip, which will terminate at Fort Riley, Kan., where Lieutenant Lee is stationed. Among the guests present were Gen. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee, parents of the bridegroom, of Richmond, Va.

The engagement is announced of Miss Georgiana M. Butler, daughter of the Hon. and Mrs. Alban B. Butler of San Francisco, and Capt. John W. Joyes, Ordnance Department, U.S.A.

Major and Mrs. F. W. Sibley announce the engagement of their daughter, Gertrude, to Lieut. James Matthew Phalen, Medical Department, U.S.A., the wedding to take place in May.

Dr. Albert Joseph Carrico announces the marriage of his sister, Emily, to Capt. John de B. Walbach Gardner, U.S.A., Monday, April 4, at Washington, D.C.

The engagement of Miss Bright Wallace of Oakland, California, and Lieut. Gilbert A. McElroy, U.S.A., has been announced.

Mrs. Amelie de Fonfride Smith announces the marriage of her daughter, Minnette, to Lieut. Hiram Everett Mitchell, U.S.A., April 6 at New York city.

Mrs. Lydia J. Smith of Washington, D.C., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Frances L. Smith, to Capt. Glenn H. Davis, 12th U.S. Infantry. Miss Smith is the daughter of the late Lieut. Theodore Smith, 15th Infantry, and sister of Capt. Alfred T. Smith, 12th Infantry.

Major and Mrs. Erastus C. Knight of Buffalo, N.Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Winifred Van Santford, to Lieut. Ralph Brown Lister, 1st U.S. Infantry. Lieutenant Lister is now stationed at Fort Porter and was "George Washington" to Mrs. John Miller Horton's "Lady Washington" at the colonial tea, by Buffalo Chapter, D.A.R., on Washington's Birthday.

Major and Mrs. R. W. McClaughry announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary, to Lieut. James B. Henry, 4th U.S. Cav. Major McClaughry is warden of the Federal prison at Leavenworth, Kas.

The engagement is announced of Miss Neville S. Taylor, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Henry C. Taylor, U.S.N., to Lieut. Walter Gherardi, U.S.N. It is expected that the wedding will occur some time during the coming summer.

Miss Sally Franklin Wainwright was married in Washington, D.C., April 5 to Lieut. Tilghman Bull, 13th Cavalry, U.S.A., in St. Andrew's church. The bride is a daughter of Mrs. Dallas Bache Wainwright and a great-granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin. The church with its setting of greenery relieved by yellow blossoms, carrying out the Cavalry colors, was crowded with friends of the young couple. The organist gave a delightful musical program. The ushers were Capt. F. W. Foster, 5th Cav., Lieut. William C. Tremain, 15th Cav., Lieut. Thomas W. Hollyday, Art. Corps, and Lieut. Francis H. Cameron, 15th Cav. Lieut. Francis A. Ruggles, 9th Cav., and Lieut. C. C. Culver, 15th Cav. Miss Anna Aspinwall was maid of honor. Miss Margaret Bull, sister of the bridegroom, preceded the bride, who wore a simple toilet of panne crêpe trimmed with old Spanish lace which has been worn by brides in the Franklin family for many years. A veil and natural orange blossoms and a bouquet of pale yellow roses completed the toilet. The bride was given away by her father. Mr. Dallas Bache Wainwright acted as best man. There was a small reception at the Wainwright home, No. 1739 Corcoran street. The young couple will go very soon to the Philippines.

Miss Julia Eva Gober, daughter of Dr. N. N. Gober, and Lieut. William Aden Powell, Medical Department, U.S.A., were married in St. John's Episcopal church, Washington, D.C., April 6, the rector, the Rev. Dr. Roland Cotton Smith, officiating. The bride wore a traveling gown of dark blue, and was unattended.

Miss Jane Hunter, only daughter of Col. Edward Hunter, U.S.A., retired, was married in St. Paul's church, Willimantic, Conn., April 5 to Lieut. Clarence B. Ross, U.S.A. The bridesmaids were the Misses Mildred Eastman and Clara Richards. Mr. Maurice S. Sherman was best man, and the ushers were Lieut. A. LaRue Christie and Lieut. Walter C. Baker, U.S.A. Following the wedding there was a reception at the residence of Col. and Mrs. Hunter, which was attended by the relatives and intimate friends. The guests included the bride's uncle, Col. John V. R. Hoff, U.S.A., Mr. Russell John-

son of Albany, Mr. Frederick Richards and Miss Richards of New York.

Gen. and Mrs. Isaac F. Handy of Troy, N.Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Augusta Handy, to Mr. Mark H. Berry. Colonel Handy is a well known officer of the New York National Guard, on duty in the Adjutant General's Department.

The civil ceremony of the marriage of Capt. Algernon Sartoris (grandson of the late General Grant), to Mlle. Germaine Cecile Noufflard (a niece of Charles F. Hallé, the artist, director of the New Gallery, London), will take place on April 25, and the religious ceremony on April 27 in the church of St. Honoré d'Eylau, Paris, France. The witnesses for the bride will include Mr. Hallé. The bridegroom's witnesses will be the Marquis de L'Aigle and Capt. T. Bentley Mott, U.S.A., Military Attaché. Among the bridesmaids will be Miss Lillie, an American girl who recently made her début at the Grand Opera.

Miss Pauline Whittier, younger daughter of Brig. Gen. C. A. Whittier, was married April 6 at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York city, to Ernest Iselin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr. The ceremony, which was extremely simple, was performed by Archbishop Farley, assisted by the Rev. Father Kellner, rector of the New Rochelle Roman Catholic Chapel, built by the Iselin family, and the Rev. Father Murphy, of the Cathedral. There were but few floral decorations. The chancel and altar were adorned with the customary Easter flowers, white azaleas, lilies, and white rose plants. The bride's gown was white satin brocade, flounced with point lace, and a short point lace veil, held in place by orange blossoms, was worn. The point lace flounces were garlanded with artificial orange blossoms. Her large, round bouquet was made of lilies of the valley. Miss Alice Babcock, the maid of honor and only attendant, was in white satin crêpe de Chine and silvered cloth topped by a large cream-white hat trimmed with apple-green ribbons and having sash ends. She carried a large, round mass of feathered ferns. Mr. and Mrs. Iselin left on a short wedding tour. They will sail on April 9 for Europe, to be absent all summer.

A very pretty home wedding took place Wednesday, April 6, in Brooklyn, N.Y., when Miss Grace Beebe, daughter of the late Capt. Henry Beebe, a well known Sandy Hook pilot, was united in marriage to Carpenter C. S. Taylor, U.S.N. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Myers of the Baptist church in the presence of a small company of friends and relatives in the parlors of her mother which were prettily decorated with growing plants, palms and pots of lilies. Miss Janie E. Taylor, sister of the groom, was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Laura V. Taylor, sister of the groom, and Miss Freda Carson. Mr. DeWitt H. Pepper was best man, and the ushers were Mr. Frederick J. Sofield and Edward Beebe, brother of the bride. The bride, who was given away by her mother, wore a charming gown of white crêpe de Chine and carried a beautiful bouquet of bride roses. After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's mother, after which the newly married couple left on a southern tour. On their return they will reside in Philadelphia. Mr. Taylor being now stationed at Cramp's ship yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Miss Ethel T. Heard and Dr. Samuel M. De Loffre, U.S.A., were married on April 6 at the First Presbyterian church, in Columbus, Ga. The wedding was perfect in every detail and was witnessed by several hundred of the bride's admirers. Miss Heard wore an imported gown of soft silver satin, princess an traine, elaborately trimmed in real lace. She was married with her mother's wedding ring, and her ushers were four young ladies, who wore handsome gowns of white broadcloth, trimmed with brass buttons. Her sister was maid of honor, and there were four little flower girls. Capt. Conrad H. Lanza, of the Artillery Corps, was best man. After the ceremony there was a breakfast at the home of the bride. Dr. and Mrs. De Loffre left at 2 o'clock for a trip through the West, then to go to Fort Assiniboine, Mont., where they will reside. The bride is one of the best known young women in Dixie, and very popular.

The engagement is announced of Miss Madelon Battle, daughter of P.A. Surg. S. Westray Battle, U.S.N., retired, of Asheville, N.C., to Capt. Mortimer Hancock, Royal Fusiliers, British army, now stationed in Bermuda. Miss Battle, who is much admired both in and out of North Carolina, where her father's family has been prominent since the Revolution, shares the spirit of the family as indicated by its representation in the Services, to wit, her father was retired a number of years ago for injuries received in line of duty and is known as one of the most successful and accomplished practitioners of medicine. Her two first cousins are Capt. John S. Battle, of the 11th Inf., and Lieut. Marion S. Battle, of the Artillery. Her cousin, Mary Battle, is the wife of Capt. William C. Rivers, U.S.A. Her brother is Midshipman S. Westray Battle, Jr., at the Naval Academy. Her uncle is Lieut. Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap, U.S.N.; her grandfather was the late Admiral George E. Belknap, one of the most distinguished officers of the Service, who died last year at Key West. Captain Hancock comes of a distinguished English family and is one of the popular and rising officers of the British army. No date has been set for the wedding, although it is understood that it will take place some time during the summer.

RECENT DEATHS.

Lieut. Comdr. Edgar T. Warburton, U.S.N., in charge of the engines of the U.S.S. Maine, shot himself on board that vessel at Pensacola, Fla., April 1, with a revolver. Although there were no eye witnesses to the tragedy, it is believed that the shooting was intentional, and the result of a deranged mind. It is stated that while an officer was passing the state room of Commander Warburton shortly after 8 a.m., April 1, he was startled to hear the report of a revolver, and a bullet passed through this door, barely missing the officer. The door was forced open and Warburton was found lying on the floor. The bullet from his revolver had entered just above the right temple and passed through the brain, coming out over the left ear. Officers associated with the dead man could give no reason for the act. He was always cheerful and was in the best of health. The remains were taken to Philadelphia for burial, where funeral services were held on April 5 at the Warburton home. They were conducted by Rev. Dr. Henry C. McCook, Rev. William K. Oxoby, of Tabernacle Presbyterian church, and Chaplain Frank Tompkins, of the Naval Home. The honorary pallbearers were Comdr. A. V. Zane, A. B. Willits, J. C. Colwell, R. G. Denig, Surg. O. D. Norton and Naval Constr. Lloyd Banks, all of the U.S. Navy. Eight sailors from the Lancaster acted as pallbearers. The naval escort

was composed of two companies of marines from the navy yard, in command of Capt. Wade L. Jolly. Lieutenant Commander Warburton was appointed a cadet engineer at the Naval Academy from Pennsylvania Oct. 1, 1872. He served on various vessels and stations, and was wrecked off Nags Head, N.C., Nov. 24, 1877. He reached the grade of chief engineer in May 1897, and during the War with Spain he was attached to the U.S.S. New Orleans, purchased in England.

In addition to the notice of the death of Lieut. William J. Whitthorne, Jr., Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Monroe, Va., March 25, which was given in our last issue, an officer sends us the following: "Lieutenant Whitthorne was a native of Columbia, Tenn., and a graduate of the University of that State. He entered the Service a private in Troop B, 11th U.S. Vol. Cavalry in September, 1899, but two months later was appointed a 2d lieutenant in the 40th U.S. Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until its muster out. In July, 1901, he was appointed a 2d lieutenant of Artillery and sent to Havana, Cuba, where after the American evacuation he was made quartermaster of the Artillery defences of Havana. He was a member of the class of 1904 at Fort Monroe and had just passed his examinations for promotion to a 1st lieutenant. He was a good officer, devoted to his duties, and of a singularly lovable disposition. He was unmarried and a son of Major William J. Whitthorne, a prominent lawyer of Tennessee."

Carpenter George W. Conover, U.S.N., retired, died March 31, 1904. He was born in and appointed from Pennsylvania and was warranted carpenter Feb. 18, 1870, and was retired July 18, 1895.

Mrs. Sarah P. Laws, wife of Chief Engr. Elijah Laws, U.S.N., died at Hudson, N.Y., March 29.

First Sergt. Julius Wuers, U.S.A., retired, died on April 2 at Dixie Hospital, Hampton, Va., aged 63. Sergeant Wuers served in the 1st and 8th Cavalry and in Battery F, of the 1st, and Battery H, of the 6th Artillery. He was a charter member of Col. Royal P. Frank Garrison No. 50, Army and Navy Union, and served two terms as senior vice commander. He was a Past Sachem of Wapakoneta Tribe, No. 94, I.O.R.M., and a member of Chesapeake Lodge, No. 91, I.O.O.F.

Mrs. L. S. Roudiez, wife of Captain Roudiez, U.S.A., died at San Francisco, Cal., March 31, 1904.

Stephen B. Fiske, who died at Upton, Mass., April 1, 1904, was the father of Passed Asst. Surg. C. N. Fiske, U.S.N.

The friends of Joseph L. Stickney, formerly of the Navy, will learn with sincere regret of the death of his second child, a son, aged nineteen months.

Comdr. Allen D. Brown, U.S.N., retired, died at Waynesville, N.C., Sunday, April 3. He entered the Navy from New York, Sept. 28, 1860, and was promoted ensign May 28, 1863. He was promoted Master Nov. 10, 1865, and among other duty was on the North Atlantic Blockading Station, 1863-5, Asiatic Station, Pacific Station, Isthmus of Panama, etc. He was placed on the retired list for incapacity incident to the service in June, 1891. He was on duty at the Naval Observatory in the eighties. He was an ordained minister of the Gospel, and at one time was president of Norwich University. He leaves a widow, a son and two daughters; also a sister, a widow of Lieut. Comdr. George W. Tyler, U.S.N. His remains were taken to Brattleboro, Vt., for interment.

Capt. Edward S. Avis, U.S.A., retired, died at Dahlonega, Ga., April 2, 1904, of pneumonia, after an illness of eight days. Captain Avis, who was president of the North Georgia Agricultural College, was born in West Virginia in May 1857. He was appointed a cadet at the U.S. Military Academy, June 14, 1876, and was graduated as a Second Lieutenant and assigned to the 5th Inf. June 12, 1880. He was promoted First Lieutenant, 25th Inf., Nov. 11, 1890, and was transferred to the 18th Inf., July 20, 1891. He was retired for disability in the line of duty, with rank of Captain, April 26, 1898. He leaves a wife, the daughter of Capt. Mason Carter, retired. The widow resides at Newark, Del. He had performed college duty at the University of West Virginia, Morgantown and at Delaware College, Newark, Del. He had been president of the North Georgia Agricultural College for less than a year.

The Navy Department was informed April 8 by the commandant of the Key West naval station of the death that day of Lieut. Henry Kennedy Benham, late in command of the torpedo-boat destroyer Truxtun. He was a son of Rear Admiral A. E. K. Benham, U.S.N., retired.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Dodge, wife of Gen. Francis S. Dodge, U.S.A., has moved into her new home, 2113 S street, N.W., Washington, and will be at home informally April 14 from 3 to 6 o'clock.

Gen. and Mrs. Oliver have as their guest at their home on N street, N.W., Washington, Miss Mabel Choate, daughter of the United States Ambassador to England. Miss Choate will sail for England on the 26th inst.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. William M. True, 28th Inf., has been accepted by the President, acting upon the recommendation of the Secretary of War. The resignation of 1st Lieut. A. H. Potter, 12th Cav., has also been accepted.

Divorce was formally decreed by the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, Pa., April 4, between Capt. Edward B. Cassatt, U.S.A., oldest son of Alexander J. Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania railroad, and Mrs. Emily Phillips Cassatt.

Col. Frederick A. Smith, U.S.A., was in Newburgh, N.Y., this week to attend the funeral of his mother, Mrs. Sarah Durno Smith. Colonel Smith is a member of the General Staff of the Army, and is at present on duty at Washington, D.C. He was lately promoted to colonel and assigned to the command of the 8th Infantry. He will command the post at Governor's Island. Four companies of his regiment are stationed there.

The following appointments have been made to the U.S. Military Academy: Thomas Green, alt., Jackson, Miss.; George Haworth, Naplesville, Ind.; Wilbur Blanchard, alt., Delphi, Ind.; Charles Hartman, Brookhaven, Miss.; P. H. Carroll, Grand Rapids, Mich.; J. M. Cooper, alt., Bridgeport, Conn.; A. B. Deans, Jr., Wilson, N.C.; W. H. Price, alt., Charleston, S.C.; L. C. Ricker, Cherryfield, Me.

The long established and well known house of Hatfield and Sons, tailors and importers, announce that on May 2 next they will remove to new and more commodious quarters at 450 Fifth avenue (near 40th street), New York, having outgrown their present location at 380 Fifth avenue. Many readers of the JOURNAL will doubtless be glad to learn of this evidence of the prosperity of Messrs. Hatfield and Sons.

Medical Director B. H. Kidder, U.S.N., retired, has gone to Cottage City, Mass.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. A. W. Johnson, U.S.N., at Philadelphia, March 22.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Fred W. Bugbee, 25th U.S. Inf., at Fort Niobrara, Neb., April 1.

A daughter was born to the wife of Post Q.M. Sergt. Henry C. Chard, U.S.A., at Key West Barracks, Fla.

We publish under our Navy heading the official order from Rear Admiral Evans, U.S.N., relative to the court-martial of Paym. John W. Morse, U.S.N.

Capt. H. J. Hatch, U.S.A., and his two sons are wrestling with the measles at Fort Barrancas, Fla. Their quarters will be in quarantine for about two weeks more.

Capt. Warren C. Beach and Mrs. Beach entertained at a dinner Tuesday evening, April 5, at their home in Washington. After dinner the guests enjoyed some beautiful music.

Miss Florence Mary Pardee, daughter of Governor George C. Pardee, of California, has been selected to christen the California, soon to be launched at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco.

Among the recent additions of the Army contingent stopping at the Usona Hotel in St. Louis, Mo., are Major and Mrs. Raymond and daughters, Col. and Mrs. Kingsbury and Col. Gale and family.

Among those present at a dinner given by Senator and Mrs. Dryden, April 6, at their home, in New Hampshire avenue, Washington, were Mr. Moody, Secretary of the Navy and General Crozier, U.S.A.

At the annual "Blue and Gray" banquet of the Hamilton Club at Chicago, Saturday evening, April 9, on the thirty-ninth anniversary of Appomattox day, Secretary of War Taft and Senator Daniel of Virginia will speak.

With deep regret the 14th Cavalry saw Capt. and Mrs. George A. Nugent leave them for their new station in Manila. Captain Nugent is to be assistant to Colonel Clem, the chief quartermaster, Division of the Philippines.

Rear Admiral John H. Upshur, U.S.N., retired, accompanied by Mrs. Upshur, has returned from Aiken, S.C., where they have been spending the last few months, and are occupying their apartments at the Marlborough in Washington.

Mrs. William A. Nichols, wife of Major William A. Nichols, Inspector General, now stationed at St. Louis, is visiting her sisters, Miss Miller and Mrs. Wheaton, the widow of the late Major Gen. Frank Wheaton, in their new home, 827 Clarkson street, Denver, Colorado.

Capt. J. McA. Webster, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Webster, have arrived at the Palmer House, Chicago, Ill., after a pleasant winter in Florida. Their daughter, Winifred, left for New York March 29, by steamer from Jacksonville to spend the next two months among friends in the East.

Mrs. A. E. Saxton, wife of Capt. A. E. Saxton, 8th U.S. Cav., West Point, N.Y., who has been visiting Miss Loud, daughter of Major John S. Loud, U.S.A., has returned to West Point, N.Y. Miss Loud accompanied Mrs. Saxton to West Point, where she will be the guest of Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Saxton.

Lieut. A. H. Potter, 14th U.S. Cav., has resigned from the Service. He is from New York city and has as his nearest relative James Brown Potter. He entered the Service at the time of the Spanish War, and his resignation came to the War Department by cable from the Philippines, where he is now stationed.

Pay Insp. Charles S. Williams, U.S.N., who was recently detached from the U.S.S. Newark, was a passenger by the steamship City of Washington, which arrived from Colon at New York April 6. Capts. Sydney A. Cloman and William G. Haan, of the General Staff, U.S.A., were among the other arrivals by that vessel.

Rear Admiral John C. Watson, U.S.N., has been ordered to make a trip to Europe this summer to study the manner in which enlisted men are cared for in the navies of the larger Powers. He will pay particular attention to the athletic amusements afforded to European sailors and the means adopted to improve their morals.

Med. Insp. Franklin Bache Stephenson, U.S.N., Mrs. Stephenson and Miss Stephenson have left their winter home at The Highlands, Connecticut avenue, Washington, D.C. They reside temporarily at The Bellevue, Beacon street, Boston, previous to their departure for Chocorua, N.H., and Prout's Neck, Maine, for the summer.

Advices of March 22 from Tutuila, Samoa, state that Comdr. Edmund B. Underwood, U.S.N., commandant of the naval station at Tutuila, provided the needful relief for the crew of the Norwegian bark Sappho who were taken from the wreck of that vessel by the Uruguayan bark, Ama Begonako, and landed at Tutuila on March 5. Commander Underwood advanced sufficient money to the members of the crew to pay their fares to Auckland, land where there is a Swedish consul.

Members of the Leavenworth Lodge, B.P.O. Elks, No. 661, held their annual election in Leavenworth, Kas., March 31. The following were the officers elected: Representative to the Grand Lodge, Judge J. C. Petherbridge; exalted ruler, Major D. E. McCarthy, U.S.A.; esteemed leading knight, J. R. Judge; esteemed loyal knight, A. M. Jackson; esteemed lecturing knight, Dr. W. W. Walter; secretary, Dr. J. S. Wever; treasurer, C. P. Olund; Tyler, E. A. VanDuzee; trustee, Ike Hart.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bennett, U.S.N., is now in Washington on sick leave, recently granted on surgeon's certificate of disability. As soon as spring opens Comdr. Bennett, accompanied by Mrs. Bennett and their small daughter, will go to his home in Michigan for a thorough recuperation. He has been attached to the U.S. receiving ship Franklin at the Norfolk Navy Yard for the past eighteen months as executive officer. Lieut. Comdr. Thos. W. Kinkaid, U.S.N., has been assigned to duty as engineer of the fleet and attached to the U.S.S. Oregon. His present tour of sea duty will expire in August of the present year.

The following enlisted men have been reported to the War Department as having qualified for the competitive examination next September for appointment as 2d lieutenants in the Army. This list, it must be understood, does not include all of the enlisted men who have qualified, but some of those who have thus far been reported to the War Department as having qualified to take the preliminary course of instruction this summer at Fort Leavenworth: Private E. E. Bellinger, Co. A, 10th Inf.; Sergt. W. R. Kennedy, Co. B, 22d Inf.; Sergt. A. C. Merrill, 63d Co., Coast Art.; Sergt. Major Frank Moorman, 1st Inf.; Quartermaster Sergt. H. G. Upham, Co. M, 12th Inf.; Private R. B. Webster, Co. K, 2d Inf., and Corporal A. S. Wyllie, 31st Co., Coast Art.

Capt. J. M. Simms, Revenue Cutter Service, and Mrs. Simms, have returned to their home at New Bedford, Mass., 274 Palmer street.

Miss Margaret Biddle Porter, daughter of Col. John Biddle Porter, U.S.A., left Washington, D.C., on April 6 for a visit to friends in Philadelphia.

As the frontispiece of Town and County for April 2 appears a handsome full-page portrait of Mrs. Chaffee, wife of Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A.

A daughter, Alice Aimee Williams-Foote, was born to the wife of Lieut. Ambrose C. G. Williams-Foote, Philippine Scouts, at Boulder, Colo., Feb. 22.

Cavalry drills at Fort Myer, Va., from 10 a.m. to 12 m., Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays are attracting many of the smart set from Washington.

Lieut. Commander Bernadou, U.S.N., has been detached from duty in the office of Naval Intelligence and assigned to the battleship Kearsarge as executive officer, succeeding Lieut. A. E. Ackerman.

A reception was given in honor of the admirals and officers of the United States fleet, assembled at Pensacola, Florida, at the Osceola Club, on Wednesday evening, April 6, and the event proved a very enjoyable one.

According to letters recently received from Admiral Cotton, he and Mrs. Cotton are at Nice and will remain there for some time, or until the close of the season should the mistral not interfere with their plans, going to Paris from that point.

Mrs. H. O. Williard and son, Henry, wife of Capt. H. O. Williard, 5th U.S. Cav., recruiting officer at Omaha, Nebraska, have left Omaha for Pacific Grove, California, where Mrs. Williard will spend a visit of six weeks with her parents.

Brig. Gen. H. T. Allen, U.S.A., United States military observer with the Japanese forces, left Seoul, Korea, April 2, for Manila. General Allen some time ago was authorized to leave Korea and return to his post at Manila at his own pleasure.

Capt. H. L. Roosevelt, U.S.M.C., who has been recently relieved from duty in the Philippines, has sailed from Manila, and with Mrs. Roosevelt will spend the spring in Washington. They will come on to Washington at once upon their arrival in San Francisco.

The friends of Comdr. J. C. Wilson, U.S.N., will be pleased to learn that his health is better than for some time past, and owing to his improvement in this respect he has been discharged from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and placed on waiting orders.

It is understood at the War Department that 1st Lieut. Harry L. James, Art. Corps, may have to be placed on the retired list because of physical disability. Lieutenant James was recently examined for promotion and found physically disqualified. His case has not yet received the final action of the War Department authorities.

Mr. Robert Emory Vose, son of Col. and Mrs. W. P. Vose, has returned to Hamilton, O., after a most enjoyable vacation spent in the South and Southwest. Carnival week was spent at New Orleans, where Mr. Vose received many courteous attentions from old friends of his father. A brief visit was made to his brother and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. Vose, at Fort Logan R. Roots, and stops made at Hot Springs, Memphis, Chattanooga and other places of interest. Mr. Vose is a graduate of Cornell and a very promising M.E. connected with the Niles Steel Works.

Mrs. Converse, wife of Rear Admiral George A. Converse, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, was hostess at a tea at her home in Washington, D.C., April 6, when her daughter, Miss Shelby Converse, was presented to the friends of the family. Mrs. Converse presented her daughter, who wore a handsome gown of white chiffon and lace. Mrs. Converse was gowned in black lace paillette in steel. Those who assisted were Mrs. Jewell, wife of Capt. T. F. Jewell, U.S.N.; Mrs. Kennedy, wife of Capt. D. Kennedy; Miss Alice Harriman, of New York; Miss Neville Taylor, Miss Carroll Simpson, and Mrs. Charles Walsh, of New York, sisters of the hostess. The debutante is a descendant of the Shelby family of Kentucky.

Col. A. L. Mills, U.S.A., superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point, in a recent letter to Henry Carey Baird of Philadelphia, has accepted a life-size, three-quarter length portrait of Gen. Henry J. Hunt, U.S.A., which will be hung in Memorial Hall. The portrait, which was painted at the request of Mr. Baird, is now on exhibition at the art gallery of R. M. Lindsay, Eleventh and Walnut streets. General Hunt, who was one of the most distinguished of the Artillery officers during the War of the Rebellion, commanded the Reserve Artillery of the Army of the Potomac during almost the entire existence of that Army. He also distinguished himself at the battle of Gettysburg. Colonel Mills, in accepting the portrait, said that it would be very acceptable and much appreciated by all connected with the Military Academy.

Lieut. Col. John Jacob Garrison No. 18 of the Army and Navy Union, has been organized at Jersey City, N.J., and the following officers have been elected: Commander, S. E. Adams, late 2d N.J. Artillery; S.V. commander, Alonzo Jackson, Jr., late 1st N.J. Infantry; J.V. commander, J. N. Thomann, late 14th U.S. Infantry; adjutant, William J. Hogan, late U.S. Navy; quartermaster, Charles R. Wales, late 1st N.J. Artillery. Gen. George Crook Garrison, No. 58, has been organized and will be mustered in a few days by Inspector J. R. P. Foster of Gen. John C. Kelton Garrison, No. 10. This garrison, like No. 18, is composed of veterans of the Civil War, the Regular Service and the Spanish and Philippine Wars. Lieut. William T. Schenck Garrison, No. 45, has resumed business at Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga. Five new garrisons at different points will soon be chartered.

The St. Augustine Tatler in its issue of April 2, in which it bids farewell to its readers for the present session, reproduces a photograph of the comrades present at the twentieth annual encampment, Department of Florida, G.A.R., held in old Fort Marion, St. Augustine, March 11, 1904; Comdr. J. F. Chase, Asst. Adj't. Gen. T. R. Chapman. Among the comrades shown are: Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, U.S.A., retired; Major Gen. John R. Brooke, U.S.A., retired; Past Commander S. Herbert Lancey, and Comdr. Henry Marcotte, Captain, U.S.A., retired, who had just been elected Department Commander. The Florida Department of the Grand Army of the Republic was organized June 19, 1884. T. S. Wilmarth, Jacksonville, was elected the first commander. The succeeding commanders, who were present at the Twentieth Annual Encampment, March 11, 1904, and are in this group, are: Comrades William James, Edwin Kirby, Frank G. Parcell and S. Herbert Lancey.

First Sgt. John Zimney, of Company B, 1st Infantry, retires on April 11, 1904.

Gen. James Oakes, U.S.N., was a guest at the Gilsey House, New York city, April 7.

Mrs. Anne Warford Mills, mother of Col. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., died in New York city April 4.

Mrs. Sarah Durano Smith, mother of Col. Frederick A. Smith, 8th U.S. Inf., died at Newburgh, N.Y., April 5.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, U.S.N., and family will sail on Saturday, April 9, for Italy from Boston to go for two years.

Miss Marie Michie, daughter of the late Prof. P. S. Michie, U.S.A., is, as we regret to learn, lying ill in Washington with German measles.

Mrs. Higginson, wife of Admiral Higginson, U.S.N., gave an informal tea at the Washington Navy Yard April 5 in honor of Miss Rosalind Fish.

Comdr. A. B. Canaga, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Scribner and Lieut. Comdr. I. S. K. Reeves, U.S.N., were among the guests at the Grand Hotel, New York city, April 7.

Paym. Gen. F. S. Dodge, U.S.A., has issued a circular relative to the method of keeping cashbooks for the information and guidance of the officers of the Pay Department.

A daughter was born to the wife of P.A. Surg. G. F. Freeman, U.S.N., at Boston, Mass., April 6. The new arrival is a granddaughter of Gen. Henry B. Carrington, U.S.A. retired.

Mrs. F. H. Lawton, who has been visiting Capt. and Mrs. T. Q. Ashburn at Fort Schuyler, N.Y., left there this week to join her husband, Captain Lawton, who has recently been ordered from Governor's Island to duty in the Commissary General's office in Washington.

Mrs. DeLois Chappelle gave a beautiful Easter luncheon of twenty-four covers at her home, 1555 Race street, Denver, Colo., on April 5, in honor of her cousin, Mrs. Shunk, wife of Major W. A. Shunk, U.S.A. Mrs. Chappelle has also issued invitations for dinner, April 9, to meet Governor and Mrs. Peabody and Mrs. Shunk.

Brig. Gen. J. F. Bell, U.S.A., requests us to say that the remarks he was credited with having made at the banquet given in his honor at Fort Leavenworth should have been ascribed to Col. J. W. Duncan, the accomplished commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth, only the first paragraph being a report of what General Bell said. The remarks of Colonel Duncan were admirable and honor should be given to whom honor is due. General Bell has so many honors of his own that there is no occasion to enrich him by ascribing to him those belonging to another.

Word has been received from Providence that the Rhode Island General Assembly has made an appropriation to erect and dedicate a monument to the late Lieut. Frank Wheaton, U.S.A., this passing both Houses unanimously. The monument will be placed at Arlington where General Wheaton is buried, and the State has appointed a commission consisting of Gen. Elisha A. Rhodes, Capt. Walter A. Read, State treasurer, and Capt. Charles C. Gray, State auditor, to carry out the plan. These gentlemen were all with Rhode Island State troops in the field during the Civil War, and with those troops commanded by General Wheaton. This manifestation of the high esteem that General Wheaton was held in by his State is most gratifying to his friends.

On the recommendation of the Secretary of War, President Roosevelt has approved the action of the court-martial in the case of 2d Lieut. Frank Pratt, 1st U.S. Infantry. He was convicted of a series of offenses, including the duplication of his pay accounts and the misuse of an expense account, and was sentenced to be dismissed from the Army and to one year's confinement in the penitentiary. Following the recommendation of Secretary Taft and Judge Advocate General Davis, President Roosevelt has also approved the sentences of dismissal imposed by courts-martial in the cases of 1st Lieut. Arthur G. Sharpley, 12th Cavalry, convicted of serious misconduct in the Philippines, and 2d Lieut. Jean S. Oakes, Art. Corps, convicted of being absent without leave and misconduct at Fort Monroe. We publish the official orders relative to these cases elsewhere in this issue.

From Fort Des Moines, Iowa, April 4, a correspondent writes: "The following ladies of the post assisted Mrs. A. B. Cummings, wife of the Governor, at her usual Tuesday at home" on April 5. Mrs. J. D. Leitch, Mrs. G. D. Deshon, Mrs. Charles F. Bates, Mrs. B. N. Rittenhouse, Mrs. Douglas Donald and Miss Helen Amos. Mrs. R. B. Turner, wife of the constructing quartermaster at the post, Mrs. J. G. Galbraith, wife of the recruiting officer, and Mrs. J. A. Olmstead, wife of Major Olmstead, retired, on duty with the National Guard of Iowa, also assisted Mrs. Cummings. Invitations have been issued by Governor A. B. Cummings, Commander-in-Chief, the officers of the Iowa National Guard and the citizens of Des Moines, to attend a reception and ball at the Savery hotel on the evening of April 12, in honor of the officers stationed at Fort Des Moines. Mrs. J. D. Leitch and daughter arrived at the post on the evening of the 4th."

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

In the Senate and in the House April 6 the conference report on the Army Appropriation bill was presented:

The amendments still in dispute are the following: No. 29, giving increased rank to officers "who have herebefore or may hereafter be retired" and permitting their assignment to active duty in certain cases with full pay and allowances.

Nos. 49 and 50, providing for the construction of a military wagon road and a military trail in Arizona.

No. 51, providing for a bridge across the Spokane River, Wash.

The amendments of the Senate accepted by the House are the following:

No. 2, authorizing the Chief of Staff to use the contingent fund; Nos. 3 and 4, striking out from the appropriation for the School of Submarine Defense fuel, lights and repairs; No. 8, providing for a submarine military cable from Sitka to Fort Liscum, Alaska; No. 13, for refunding money to Major Arthur, M.D.; Nos. 17 and 18, providing a clerk for the Chief of Staff; No. 26, making a change in a head line.

No. 30, forbidding retired officers from receiving pay for clerical services, is stricken out and No. 31, which is adopted, reads as follows:

"Provided, that hereafter in computing the length of service for retirement, credit shall be given soldiers for double the time of their actual service in China, Cuba, the Philippine Islands, the Island of Guam, Alaska, and

Panama; but double credit shall not be given for service hereafter rendered in Porto Rico or the Territory of Hawaii."

Nos. 32, 33 and 38 are mere verbal changes. Nos. 30 and 37 give increased pay to enlisted men (20 per cent.) and officers (10 per cent.) serving in P.I., Guam, Alaska, China and Panama. Nos. 16, 41, 42, 44, 46, 48, 54, 56, 59 are merely changes in total amounts appropriated to correspond with the changes preceding them. No. 53 strikes out the appropriation for quarters at Hot Springs, Ark. No. 55 appropriates \$190,000 for hospitals at Fort Riley, Toten, Leavenworth, Snelling, Sheridan and Clark. No. 61 makes the appropriation for field artillery for the militia immediately available. Nos. 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69 and 70 alter the section affected to read as follows: "For overhauling, cleaning, repairing and preserving ordnance and ordnance stores in the hands of troops and at the arsenals, posts, and depots; for purchase and manufacture of ordnance stores to fill requisitions of troops, and for Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery equipments, including horse equipments for Cavalry and Artillery, \$1,625,000."

No. 71 provides for the deposit in the U.S. Treasury of funds received from the sale of military stores in P.I.

The amendments No. 27, consolidating the Adjutant General's Office with the Record and Pension Office, and No. 28, relating to the Corps of Engineers as agreed upon as they will become law, read as follows:

That the officers of the Adjutant General's Department, except the Adjutant General and the officers of the Record and Pension Office, shall hereafter constitute one department of the Army, to be known as the Military Secretary's Department; and the Adjutant General's Office and the Record and Pension Office, heretofore constituting bureaus of the War Department, shall hereafter constitute a consolidated bureau to be known as the Military Secretary's Office of the War Department. The officers so consolidated shall be borne on one list in the order of rank held by them, and those of them who hold permanent appointments as officers of the Adjutant General's Department or of the Record and Pension Office shall be entitled to promotion below the grade of brigadier general, as now provided by law and in the order of their standing on said list. Except as otherwise provided herein, the laws now in force shall continue to govern the appointment, promotion and detail of all officers of the consolidated department hereby created: Provided, That the officers of the said consolidated department shall be subject to the supervision of the Chief of Staff in all matters pertaining to the command, discipline, or administration of the existing military establishment: Provided further, That no appointments or details to the grade of assistant adjutant general with the rank of major shall be made until the number of officers of that grade shall be reduced to less than ten, and thereafter the number of officers of said grade in the consolidated department shall be ten: Provided further, That of the officers consolidated as hereinbefore provided the senior in rank, who shall be chief of the consolidated department and the title of whose office is hereby changed to that of the Military Secretary, shall hereafter have the rank of major general, and the second senior of said officers shall hereafter have the rank of brigadier general. Provided, further, That when the office of Military Secretary with the rank of major general shall hereafter become vacant, it shall not be filled with said rank, and thereafter the chief of the Military Secretary's Department shall have the rank of a brigadier general with the title of the Military Secretary, and there shall be only one officer above the rank of colonel in the said department. Except as hereinbefore provided, the remaining offices of the consolidated department shall retain the titles that they now bear: Provided further, That when the office of Adjutant General shall become vacant the vacancy so created on the active list of the Army shall not be filled, and thereafter the several officers now designated by the title assistant adjutant general and by the title assistant chief of the Record and Pension Office shall be designated by the title Military Secretary. Provided further, That the chief of the Military Secretary's Department shall be a member of the Board of Commissioners of the United States Soldiers' Home.

That section twenty-two of the act approved February 2, 1901, entitled "An Act to increase the efficiency of the permanent military establishment of the United States," be, and the same is hereby, amended so that it shall read as follows:

"Sec. 2. That the Corps of Engineers shall consist of one chief of Engineers with the rank of brigadier general, of ten colonels, sixteen lieutenant colonels, thirty-two majors, forty-three captains, forty-three 1st lieutenants and forty-three 2d lieutenants. The enlisted force provided in section eleven of this act, and the officers serving with the organized battalions thereof, shall constitute a part of the line of the Army: Provided, That the chief of Engineers shall be appointed as now provided by law, and hereafter vacancies in the Corps of Engineers in all other grades above that of 2d lieutenant shall be filled by promotion, according to seniority, from the Corps of Engineers. Any vacancies occurring at any time in the grade of 2d lieutenant shall be left for future promotions from the corps of cadets at the United States Military Academy."

The sections quoted below are given as they will stand in the bill as finally passed. The numbers given in brackets are the numbers of the amendments:

(33 and 39) For Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, composed of two battalions of four companies each, to include the enlisted men of the present regiment who may be in the Service June 13, 1904, and officers as herein provided. The field officers shall be detailed from the officers of the Regular Army of the same grade and shall receive the pay and emoluments of their grade. The present officers of the regiment below the grade of field officers who are mentally, morally and physically qualified and have proved efficient in their respective positions, may be reappointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate (and such officers shall be entitled to preference in such appointments), for a provisional term of four years. Officers so reappointed shall be eligible for promotion in the regiment up to and including the rank of captain, upon examination as to their fitness for such promotion. Vacancies then existing or thereafter occurring in the grade of 2d lieutenant may be filled by the President, in his discretion, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, by the appointment of citizens of Porto Rico for the provisional term of four years, whose qualifications for commissions shall be established by such an examination as the President may prescribe, who shall also be eligible for promotion in the regiment up to and including the rank of captain, upon an examination as to their fitness. Vacancies not filled as hereinbefore provided by the reappointment or promotion of the present officers or by the appointment or promotion of citizens of Porto Rico, shall be filled by detail from the line of the Infantry of the Army of the same grade with the vacancy to be filled. Men hereafter enlisted in the regiment shall be citizens of Porto Rico and shall be enlisted for a term of two years; and except in the case of non-commissioned officers shall not be re-enlisted in time of peace. The names of all enlisted men who have served honorably in the regiment shall be kept at the headquarters of the regiment, and these men shall be regarded as a reserve, to be specially considered in time of war. The pay and allowances of officers and enlisted men of the regiment shall be the same as authorized for like grades in the Regular Army. Pay of officers of the line, \$45,800.

(43) All the money hereinbefore appropriated for pay of the Army and miscellaneous shall be disbursed and accounted for by officers of the Pay Department as pay of the Army, and for that purpose shall constitute one fund: Provided, That hereafter all payments to the militia under the provisions of section fifteen of the act of Congress approved January 21, 1903, and all allowances for mileage shall be made solely from the sums herein appropriated for such purposes: And provided further, That all the accounts of individual paymasters shall be analyzed under the several heads of the appropriation and recorded in detail by the Paymaster General of the Army before said accounts are forwarded to the Treasury Department for final audit.

(45) And nothing in the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year 1905, shall hereafter be held or construed so as to deprive officers of the Army, wherever on duty in the military service of the United States, of forage, bedding, shoeing, or shelter for their authorized number of horses, or of any means of transportation or maintenance thereof for which provision is made by the terms of this act.

(46) For 3,000 medals of honor to be prepared, with suitable emblematic devices, upon the design of the medal of honor heretofore issued, or upon an improved design, together with appropriate rosettes or other insignia to be worn in lieu of the medal, and to be presented, by direction of the President, in the name of Congress, to such officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates as have most distinguished, or may hereafter most distinguish, themselves by their gallantry in action, \$12,000: Provided, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to use so many of the medals and rosettes or other insignia provided for by this act as may be necessary to replace the medals that have been issued under the joint resolution of Congress approved July 12, 1862, and section six of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1863: And provided further, That whenever it shall appear from official records in the War Department that any officer or enlisted man of the Army so distinguished himself in action as to entitle him to the award of the Congressional medal of honor under the provisions of the sixth section of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, the fact that the person who so distinguished himself has since become separated from the military service, or that the award of the medal to him was not specifically recommended or applied for while he was in the said service, shall not be held to prevent the award and presentation of the medal to such person under the provisions of the law hereinbefore cited.

(47) Hereafter all moneys arising from disposition authorized by law and regulation of serviceable ordnance and ordnance stores shall constitute one fund on the books of the Treasury Department, which shall be available to replace ordnance and ordnance stores throughout the fiscal year in which the disposition was effected and throughout the following year. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to sell to American designers such serviceable ordnance and ordnance stores as may be necessary in the development of designs which may be used in the military service: Provided, That such ordnance and ordnance stores can be spared for the purpose, and funds arising from such sales shall be available to replace like ordnance and ordnance stores.

(48) The Secretary of War is authorized, if in his judgment the conclusion be an equitable one, to declare the existing open accounts between the civil government of the Philippine Islands and the Government of the United States to be settled and satisfied and to direct the transfer of the title of the following launches: The Lexington, Leader, Frankfort, San Antonio, Guy Howard, Ogden, Sultan, Troy, Philadelphia, Johnny, Q.M. D., Julia Suerte, and Pittsburg to the Philippine government, and to direct that the same be dropped from the returns of the Quartermaster's Department. The order of the Secretary of War in this behalf, with respect to the accounts of the Ordnance, the Subsistence, the Quartermaster's, and the Signal Corps shall be taken as a balancing and final adjustment and settlement of such accounts. To facilitate such adjustment and to avoid a deficit in the Ordnance and Subsistence departments for the current fiscal year there is hereby appropriated, out of funds in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated: For the Ordnance Department, purchase of arms, ammunition, and equipment, \$50,000; for the Subsistence Department, purchase of supplies, \$14,689.40; which funds shall be available to replace like ordnance stores and subsistence supplies for not exceeding two years.

Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to deprive any officer of his commission or to increase the total number of officers of the Army, except as herein specially provided, and all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

The number of quartermaster sergeants is fixed at 250 (Nos. 14, 15). The increase in the Signal Corps is as follows, and it is provided that it shall take effect immediately: 132 1st class sergeants, 144 sergeants, 156 corporals, 552 1st class privates, 168 privates, 24 cooks.

Of the Senate amendments finally rejected by the conferees Nos. 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12 are merely changes in the phraseology or form of appropriations; Nos. 19-25 provide for an increase of clerks; No. 34 limits appointments of nurses to three years with an increase of pay for each reappointment; No. 35 reimburses Major E. W. Halford for money disbursed through error; No. 47 appropriates \$100,000 for barracks and quarters at Panama, and No. 57 appropriates \$10,000 for a rifle range at Fort Riley.

DEBATE ON ARMY MATTERS.

There was considerable interesting debate during the House discussion of the Army Appropriation bill upon the points of difference between the two Houses. Mr. Hay was greatly disturbed at the progress toward military despotism, involved in the addition of 100 quartermaster sergeants, and Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, insisted that we already have 40,000 more soldiers than we need. The same objection was made by these gentlemen to the increase in the Signal Corps. With reference to the Senate amendment providing for the consolidation of the Adjutant General's Office and the Record and Pension Office, Mr. Parker said:

"I oppose this amendment, not only because it is such an amendment, not only because it makes personal Army promotions not obtained in the regular course of the Service established by law, but also because these particular promotions are not recommended by the President, by the Secretary of War, by the Chief of Staff, or by any Army officer whom I have met or of whom I have heard, except, possibly, several in the particular departments that are benefited by this legislation. We should oppose this legislation because it invades the Presidential power of appointment."

"Congress has not the right to confer rank on any particular man. That is the prerogative of the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, when the office exists. Congress has still less right to do it by amendment on a general appropriation bill. If it be a special bill, the President can sign it, if he so desires, and thereby practically make the nomination his own, or on principle he can veto such a special act, as President Harrison did the first act to establish the Record and Pension Office, which provided that the person then in charge of the Record and Pension Division of the War Department should be a colonel."

In the veto message referred to President Harrison

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shid: "A new and rather anomalous office is therefore created—that of 'colonel in the Army and chief of the Record and Pension Office of the War Department,' but upon the condition that the President shall nominate a particular person to fill it. I do not think it is competent for Congress to designate the person who shall fill an office created by law, and practically nothing remains of the bill under consideration if this person is not to be appointed." * * If it is to be allowed that active places connected with the Executive Departments can be created upon condition that particular persons are or are not to be designated to fill them, the power of appointment might be wholly diverted from the Executive to the Congress."

Mr. Parker objected because the amendment made permanent the detail and separation from his office of "the great Adjutant General who managed the Spanish War." Mr. Parker also referred to what Secretary Root has said about the disposition of the staff to aggrandizement, saying:

"They are all here in Washington; they are all in immediate contact with Senators and with members of the House, with members of the Cabinet and the President; and year by year, little by little, a line here in this law and a paragraph there in that law, the power of this staff corps has been built up and the power of the line of the Army has been decreased. And I will add that the power of this permanent staff had been built up by acts like this amendment, which have given greater rank to the men who are in the staff here in Washington than to the men doing the work in the field. The cure was to bring here men by detail; that cure under the reorganization of 1901 would have gone on, and, in time, almost every man would be detailed from the line, come here to work and go back again to the line. There would have been no favoritism in rank, and all would have their chance in Washington for the special work that is done here. This amendment goes back to the same old way of special staff legislation, and promotes a man who has not seen Army service to the rank of major general."

Attention was called to the fact that the vast business of the Army supply departments was conducted by brigadier generals, the Quartermaster's, Commissary and Medical Departments.

"What is a Military Secretary?" Mr. Parker asked. "We know what is an adjutant general: A term consecrated by its use in a line of distinguished men from the time of the Revolution. We know what he is. We also know that by what is now confessed to have been a mistake part of those records were taken from him. Part of those records of the Civil War and of previous wars were taken from his control and put into other hands, because it was thought it was not necessary that he should keep them for live business. Record after record, including the Spanish War records, have been since then taken from his control."

"It is now found that the work of writing the letters and drawing the orders cannot be done without possession of the files. But when these are put back together, in one hand, more is wanted than a mere military secretary, whatever that means. The Service demands an adjutant general to preside over the assistant adjutants general. That man must know something about military affairs to be an adjutant general. He must not be a mere military secretary and without experience. But, after all, what is this term 'military secretary'? Is the officer to be military secretary to the President or to the Chief of Staff or to the Secretary of War? The bill does not tell you. The term 'military secretary,' without saying to whom he is to be secretary, almost implies a department; and it is interesting to discover that he still keeps by this bill his Record and Pension Office free from the control of the Chief of Staff."

THE ARMY

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.
Asst. Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate March 31, 1904.
Promotions in the Army—Infantry Arm.

To be colonel.

Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Woodbury, 13th Inf., March 29, 1904, vice Cornish, unassigned, retired.

To be lieutenant colonels.

Major Alfred C. Sharpe, U.S. Inf., assistant adjutant general, March 29, vice Woodbury, 13th Inf., promoted.
Major George H. Roach, 28th Inf., March 29, 1904, vice Reynolds, 20th Inf., detailed as inspector general.

Major William H. C. Bowen, 12th Inf., March 29, 1904, vice Brush, 11th Inf., detailed as inspector general.

To be majors.

Capt. Thomas W. Griffith, 27th Inf., March 29, 1904, vice Roach, 28th Inf., promoted.

Capt. George W. McIver, 7th Inf., March 29, 1904, vice Bowen, 12th Inf., promoted.

To be captains.

First Lieut. Mark Wheeler, 27th Inf., Jan. 20, 1904, vice Kerman, 2d Inf., promoted.

First Lieut. George D. Arrowsmith, 28th Inf., Jan. 24, 1904, vice Kennedy, 7th Inf., promoted.

First Lieut. G. Soulard Turner, 10th Inf., Feb. 26, 1904, vice Normoyle, 5th Inf., detailed as quartermaster.

First Lieut. Ivers M. Leonard, 23d Inf., March 29, 1904, vice Griffith, 27th Inf., promoted.

First Lieut. Philip E. M. Walker, 3d Inf., March 29, 1904, vice McIver, 7th Inf., promoted.

To be 1st lieutenants.

Second Lieut. Ned M. Green, 25th Inf., Jan. 20, 1904, vice Wheeler, 27th Inf., promoted.

Second Lieut. William C. Stone, 3d Inf., Jan. 24, 1904, vice Arrowsmith, 28th Inf., promoted.

Second Lieut. J. Alfred Moss, 22d Inf., Jan. 28, 1904, vice Robichon, 13th Inf., dismissed.

Second Lieut. Chas. F. Leonard, 20th Inf., Jan. 28, 1904, vice Knudson, 7th Inf., dismissed.

Second Lieut. Franklin P. Jackson, 29th Inf., Feb. 15, 1904, vice Jarrett, 2d Inf., deceased.

Second Lieut. John S. Chambers, 12th Inf., Feb. 26, 1904, vice Turner, 10th Inf., promoted.

Second Lieut. James Regan, Jr., 14th Inf., March 2, 1904, vice Whipple, 5th Inf., retired.

Second Lieut. Gilbert M. Allen, 19th Inf., March 19, 1904, vice Kerr, 2d Inf., resigned.

Second Lieut. John Randolph, 26th Inf., March 29, 1904, vice Leonard, 2d Inf., promoted.

Second Lieut. Harry Graham, 23d Inf., March 29, 1904, vice Walker, 3d Inf., promoted.

Nominations received by the Senate April 5, 1904.

Promotions in the Army—Artillery Corps.

To be major.

Capt. Frank S. Harlow, A.C., April 1, 1904, vice Todd, detailed as A.A.G.

To be captains.

First Lieut. Arthur F. Cassels, A.C., Nov. 23, 1903, vice Bethel, appointed judge advocate.

First Lieut. Harry P. Wilbur, A.C., Nov. 23, 1903, vice Spinks, detailed as paymaster.

To be 1st lieutenants.

Second Lieut. Frederick B. Hennessy, A.C., Nov. 23, 1903, vice Cassels, promoted.

Second Lieut. Fred L. Perry, A.C., Nov. 23, 1903, vice Wilbur, promoted.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate April 4, 1904.

Promotions in the Army—Infantry Arm.

To be majors.

Capt. Francis J. Kieran, 2d Inf., Jan. 20, 1904.

Capt. Chase W. Kennedy, 8th Inf., Jan. 24, 1904.

To be captain.

First Lieut. Carl A. Martin, 25th Inf., Jan. 20, 1904.

To be 1st lieutenant.

Second Lieut. Ira F. Fravel, 24th Inf., Jan. 20, 1904.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate April 5, 1904.

Promotions in the Army.

Cavalry Arm.

First Lieut. Chalmers G. Hall, 5th Cav., to be captain, Sept. 18, 1903.

WAR DEPARTMENT, MARCH 25, 1904.

Office of the Adjutant General.

To all Recruiting Officers:

Notwithstanding the instructions contained in General Orders, No. 127, Dec. 16, 1903, and Circular Letter, April 18, 1902, to all recruiting officers, demands for the discharge of alleged minors are frequently received at this office. In some cases proof is offered in the form of affidavits and copies of court and church records, showing that the minor on whose behalf the claim is made enlisted in his sixteenth or seventeenth year. You are again advised to take every precaution possible to verify the statement as to age which may be given by an applicant for enlistment whose appearance would indicate the possibility of minority. In case of a reasonable doubt which cannot be cleared away by proper proof the applicant should be rejected no manner how desirable he may appear in other respects.

Henceforth it will be the policy of the Department to bring to trial all cases of fraudulent enlistment where the fraud consists in concealment of minority at enlistment, and to follow such trial by a discharge from the Service without honor. Every applicant for enlistment whose minority is suspected should be informed of the probable consequences of fraudulent enlistment and that a discharge without honor would bar his re-entry into the military service after he attains his majority.

The Adjutant General trusts that each and every recruiting officer will use his utmost endeavor to remedy this evil of fraudulent enlistments on account of minority. Such enlistments reflect injuriously upon the Service and entail upon the Department a mass of correspondence and investigation, with no corresponding benefits to the Army.

It is hoped that it may not again be necessary to invite the attention of recruiting officers to the necessity for judicious and effective action in respect to the subject herein referred to.

W.P. HALL, A.A.G.

LATE S.O. WAR DEPT. The leave granted Capt. G. H. Patten, 14th Inf., is extended one month. (April 8, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Edward Davis, 11th Cav. (April 8, W.D.)

The following transfers are made in the 2d Cavalry: First Lieut. H. W. Parker, from Troop E to K; 1st Lieut. Oliver P. M. Hazzard, from Troop K to E (April 8, W.D.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. E. B. Moseley, deputy surgeon general, is extended three months, and he will be granted permission to go beyond sea. (April 8, W.D.)

The following officers are detailed for service and to fill vacancies in the Adjutant General's Department: Lieut. Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, Infantry, to complete a period of four years, and Major Charles B. Noyes, 9th Inf. (April 7, W.D.)

The following board is appointed to meet in San Francisco for examination of Artillery officers for promotion: Major William Stephenson, surg.; Major Edward T. Brown, A.C.; Capt. Ira A. Haynes, A.C.; Capt. Louis R. Burgess, A.C., 1st Lieut. E. P. Rockhill, asst. surg.; and 1st Lieut. G. S. Garber, A.C., recorder. First Lieut. Jesse C. Nicholls, A.C., will report to the above board for examination. (April 7, W.D.)

The following transfers are made in the Artillery Corps: 2d Lieut. Francis J. Behr, from unassigned list to 16th Co., Coast Art. Lieutenant Behr will be temporarily attached to the 6th Company. (April 7, W.D.)

The following officers are detailed for service and to fill vacancies in the Pay Department: Capt. Thomas H. R. McIntyre, A.C., and Capt. Preston Brown, 2d Inf. (April 7, W.D.)

The following officers will proceed to the places designated and report for duty as indicated: Capt. Thomas H. R. McIntyre, paymaster, to New York city, and Capt. Preston Brown, paymaster, to Denver, Colo., and report for temporary duty. (April 7, W.D.)

The following officers are detailed for service and to fill vacancies in the Quartermaster's Department: Capt. Adelbert Cronkhite, A.C., and Capt. Charles F. Humphrey, Jr., Infantry. (April 7, W.D.)

G.O. 5, MARCH 25, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes the following act of Congress: An act to authorize the Secretary of War to accept from the citizens of Missoula, Montana, deeds donating to the United States certain lands for the enlargement of the military reservation of Fort Missoula, Montana. Approved, March 18, 1904.

G.O. 59, MARCH 21, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

1. By direction of the President, under the provisions of section 26 of the act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901, the 4th, 24th, 30th and 47th Companies, Philippine Scouts, are hereby organized as battalion of infantry for duty as such at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., such organization to terminate on return of the battalion to the Philippine Islands after said duty is completed.

2. By direction of the President, under the provisions of section 26 of the act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901, Capt. William H. Johnston, 16th Inf., is selected and detailed as major, Philippine Scouts, to command the battalion of Philippine Scouts organized by par. 1 of this order for duty at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo. This selection will be subject to revocation at the conclusion of the duty of the battalion at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

By order of the Secretary of War:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 60, APRIL 2, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes an executive order which directs that a tract of land with an area of about two acres within the limits of the naval reservation on Sangley Point, Island of Luzon, P.I., and inclosed within the boundaries described, be set aside and placed under the control of the War Department for the purpose of building a coal shed thereon and a wharf to extend therefrom to Canacao Bay.

G.O. 62, APRIL 4, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. Announces that paragraph 1250 of the Army Regula-

tions as amended by General Orders, No. 120, Headquarters of the Army, A.G.O., Oct. 2, 1901, and G.O., No. 118, Headquarters of the Army, A.G.O., Nov. 21, 1902, is further amended to read as follows:

4. Filipino ration: Fresh beef, 12 oz.; or bacon, 8 oz.; or canned meat, 8 oz.; or canned fish, 12 oz.; or fresh fish, 12 oz.; flour, 8 oz.; or hard bread, 8 oz.; baking powder (when in field and ovens are not available), 3-25 oz.; rice, 20 oz.; potatoes, 8 oz.; or onions, 8 oz.; or dehydrated vegetables, 1-15 oz.; coffee, roasted and ground 1 oz.; sugar, 2 oz.; vinegar, 2-25 gills; salt, 16-25 oz.; pepper, black, 1-50 oz.; soap, 16-25 oz.; candles, 3-25 oz.

II. The 25th and 32d Companies of Coast Artillery will be relieved from duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, California, and will proceed to Honolulu, Hawaii, on the Army transport sailing on April 30, 1904, relieving the 6th and 67th Companies of Coast Artillery, who, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to San Francisco, California, on the Army transport sailing from Manila, Philippine Islands, April 15, 1904, for station at the Presidio of San Francisco.

CIR. 14, APRIL 6, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Sec. 4, par. II, Cir. No. 9, H.Q.A., A.G.O., Washington, March 7, 1903, is amended to read as follows:

Recruiting officers and members of their recruiting parties will be in uniform when on duty as such. When a recruiting party consists of two or more enlisted men one man of soldierly bearing and properly uniformed will be posted at the main entrance of the recruiting station during at least three hours of each weekday to answer inquiries and direct applicants to the recruiting office. While thus posted the soldier will wear the belt prescribed for the uniform worn by him.

Arms will not be issued to recruiting parties.

By order of the Secretary of War:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

CIR. 12, APRIL 5, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes a list, corrected to present date, showing surety companies which have qualified to do business in the State in which incorporated.

COURT-MARTIAL OF OFFICERS.

G.O. 63, APRIL 6, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT. Publishes the proceedings of a G.C.M. which convened at headquarters, Department of Luzon, Manila, P.I., of which Col. Albert L. Myer, 11th Inf., was president, and Capt. John W. Heavey, 11th Inf., was judge advocate, for the trial of 1st Lieut. Arthur G. Sharpie, 12th Cav. Charge.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman in violation of the 61st Article of War."

The six specifications under this charge allege that the accused endeavored to alienate from her husband the affections of Josephine Alice Heckert, the wife of Sergt. Milton Heckert, Troop K, 12th Cav., by asking her in an unsigned letter to separate from her husband and trust herself to him, by writing her to secretly enter his quarters, by continually sending to her unsigned letters of an improper and insulting character, by loitering about her house, and making repeated attempts to arrange an assignation with her and by seeking to persuade her to meet him in a native shack he had hired for the purpose.

Additional charge.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War."

Specification.—"In that 1st Lieut. Arthur G. Sharpie, 12th Cavalry, did in a letter to the wife of an enlisted man make disparaging remarks concerning the ladies present in attendance at a garrison party held in the quarters of his brother officer at which 1st Lieut. Arthur G. Sharpie was a guest, to wit: 'But last night when some of them tucked up their dress to dance it looked like they were going to waddle over to the washboard and bond over the washboard. I just thought they had better watch my Alice.' Also I wish I could just walk around the room once with Alice on my arm; they would all die with envy," or words to that effect. This at Camp McGrath, Batangas, P.I., November 27, 1903."

The accused pleaded "not guilty" to all the specifications and to the charge.

The court found him "guilty" of the charge and also of the additional charge, and sentenced him to be dismissed from the Service.

President Roosevelt approved the findings and sentence, and ordered that it be duly executed.

G.O. 66, APRIL 6, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT. Publishes the proceedings of a G.C.M. at Fort Monroe, Va., of which Lieut. Col. Frank Thorp, Art. Corps, was president, and 1st Lieut. Charles E. Kilbourne, Jr., Art. Corps, was judge advocate, for the trial of 2d Lieut. Jean S. Onkes, Art. Corps.

Charge.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War."

Additional charge I.—"Absence without leave, in violation of the 62d Article of War."

Additional charge II.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War."

The specifications alleged that he was absent without leave at Fort Monroe on Jan. 23, 1904, after requesting Lieut. Charles F. Donnouille to enter a false register in the record book to cover his absence, that he was absent without leave from Jan. 23 until Feb. 7, 1904.

He was also accused of fraudulently obtaining from the Hotel Warwick, Newport News, Va., the sum of \$10, and \$5 from the Lexington Hotel at the same place by presenting worthless checks. He was further accused of giving a worthless check to Lieut. William H. Wilson, U.S.A., in payment for his expense of the officers mess at Fort Monroe, and that he gave a worthless check for \$5 to Joseph Cuffee, assistant steward of the Fort Monroe Club, and by this means received \$5 in cash.

The court found the accused guilty of all the charges and sentenced him to be dismissed from the Service.

President Roosevelt approved the sentence, and directed that it be executed.

G.O. 64, APRIL 5, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT. Publishes the proceedings of a G.C.M. which convened at Fort Wayne, Mich., of which Lieut. Col. Richard T. Yeatman, 27th Inf., was president, and 1st Lieut. Oliver H. Dockery, Jr., 2d Inf., was judge advocate, for the trial of 2d Lieut. Frank Pratt, 1st Infantry.

Charge.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War."

There are five specifications to the charge, which allege that Lieutenant Pratt assigned a pay account to 1st Lieut. T. J. McAlley, 1st Inf., which he knew was false and fraudulent, having already assigned the account to Arthur Graves at Manila for value received.

It was also alleged that Lieutenant Pratt made a false statement in writing concerning the payment of a claim against him from Martin J. Westcott, Camp Young, Ky., and that he transferred to Lieut. W. W. Merrill, 1st U.S. Inf., a certain expense account and claim, which proved to be worthless.

He was also accused of presenting a worthless check to Messrs. Clements and Smith of Detroit, Mich.

There were also:

Additional charge I. Violation of the 61st Article of War.

Additional charge II. Violation of the 60th Article of War.

specifications, and sentenced him "To be dismissed the Service of the United States and to be confined at hard labor at such penitentiary as the reviewing authority may direct for one year."

White House, Washington, April 1, 1904.

The proceedings and findings in the case of 2d Lieut. Frank Pratt, 1st Regiment of Infantry, are approved, except the findings as to the specifications to the third additional charge which is disapproved. The sentence is approved and will be duly executed.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Lieutenant Pratt ceases to be an officer of the Army from April 7, 1904, and the Ohio State Penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, is designated as the place for his confinement, where he will be sent by the commanding general, Department of the Lakes, under proper guard.

G.O. 3, APRIL 1, 1904, ATLANTIC DIVISION.

Col. H. O. S. Heistand, Assistant Adjutant General, Adjutant General, is announced as representative for division athletics.

By command of Major General Corbin:

J. G. D. KNIGHT, Major, G.S., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 13, MARCH 28, 1904, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

I. Unclaimed effects of deceased soldiers arriving on transports from abroad or now in hands of Depot Quartermaster in this city, will be sent, carefully packed and marked, and accompanied by an official copy of the inventory, or a certified list, to the commanding officer, Presidio of San Francisco, California.

The commanding officer, Presidio of San Francisco, California, will designate an officer to take charge of all effects now at that post and to arrive, and to dispose of them in accordance with instructions contained in Art. XXII, Army Regulations, and Circular No. 27, paragraph 4, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, December 28, 1897. Action in all cases will be reported to the Adjutant General of the Army, through these headquarters. Unclaimed effects will be held for a period of two months from the date of their arrival in the United States, and all reasonable efforts will be made to communicate with the relatives. Trinkets, photographs, letters and valuable papers, such as certificates of stock, found among the effects of the deceased soldiers, will not be sold, but will be forwarded direct to the Adjutant General of the Army, for transmittal to the Auditor for the War Department, United States Treasury Department, to be delivered to the heirs.

II. General Orders No. 15, Nov. 14, 1900, from these headquarters, is hereby revoked. Any effects of deceased soldiers sent to Fort Mason, California, under the provisions of this order, and remaining there undisposed of, will be forwarded to the commanding officer, Presidio.

By command of Major General MacArthur:

J. R. WILLIAMS, Major and A.A.G., A.G.

G.O. 7, MARCH 16, 1904, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA. Designates the small arms target practice season for 1904.

G.O. 9, MARCH 23, 1904, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

So much of the sentence imposing forfeiture in the case of 2d Lieut. George W. Sager, 19th Inf., published in G.C. No. 3, C.S., from these headquarters, as remains unexecuted on April 1, 1904, is remitted.

By command of Brigadier General Funston:

R. K. EVANS, Major, Adjutant General.

G.O. 9, MARCH 29, 1904, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

The attention of officers in this Department, responsible for subsistence supplies, is called to the requirements of A.R. 1357. They will state in their certificates for a Board of Survey whether or not that paragraph has been complied with.

By command of Brigadier General Funston:

R. K. EVANS, Major, Adjutant General.

G.O. 22, MARCH 25, 1904, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Announces that the period of the current year for practical instruction in drill and other military exercises will be from April 1 to Oct. 31. The character of the exercises will be: Practical instruction in the Drill Regulations, calisthenics, gymnastics, athletics, practice marches, exercises in minor tactics and ceremonies.

G.O. 2, MARCH 26, 1904, DISTRICT OF PORTO RICO. Designates the month of April as the period to be specially devoted to practice marches and exercises in minor tactics.

CIR. 1, MARCH 16, 1904, DIST. OF PORTO RICO.

The following extract from endorsement, headquarters, Department of the East, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

"It is considered that the provisions of par. 39, G.O. 20, as to officers of the line of less than 15 years' service, should be made to apply to pistol practice as well as to practice with the rifle and the course should be followed by them so far as conditions will permit."

By order of Lieutenant Colonel Crane:

A. MORENO, 1st Lieut., P.R.P.R. of Inf., A.A.G. (Note.—Circular No. 3, is the last of the series of 1903.)

G.O. 5, FEB. 2, 1904, PHILIPPINE DIVISION.

Announces that the 11th Infantry is relieved from further duty in this division and will embark on the transport scheduled to sail Feb. 15, 1904, for San Francisco, Cal.

G.O. 6, FEB. 3, 1904, PHILIPPINE DIVISION.

Announces that the 3d Brigade, Department of Luzon, will be discontinued, Feb. 20, 1904.

G.O. 12, FEB. 12, 1904, DEPT. OF LUZON.

The 38th Company, Philippine Scouts, now at Legaspi, Albay, will proceed to Camp Morrison, Ilocos Sur, and take station.

G.O. 14, FEB. 16, 1904, DEPT. OF LUZON.

The 12th Co., Philippine Scouts, now at Camp Wallace, Union, will proceed to Candon, Ilocos Sur, and take station.

G.O. 15, FEB. 16, 1904, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Upon the arrival of the 2d Cavalry in this department, the regimental commander will designate the squadrons for assignment to station as follows:

Regimental headquarters, band and field, staff and one squadron will proceed to Camp Wallace, Union, and relieve the headquarters, band and troops of the 11th Cavalry.

The lieutenant colonel and field, staff and one squadron will proceed to Pasay Barracks and relieve the troops of the 1st Squadron, 11th Cavalry.

Field, staff and one squadron, will proceed to Mariguina Valley, Rizal Province, and take station as follows:

One troop at pumping station, one troop at Mariguina, headquarters and two troops at San Mateo, Rizal, and relieve the 3d Squadron, 11th Cavalry.

The commanding general, 1st Brigade and Post of Manila, will designate a company of Infantry from his command for station at Caloocan, Rizal, to relieve the troops of the 2d Cavalry at that point.

Upon being relieved the 11th Cavalry will proceed to Manila and report to the commanding general, 1st Brigade and Post of Manila, for temporary station, pending embarkation for the United States.

G.O. 16, FEB. 17, 1904, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Relates to the distribution of General and Special Orders issued from these headquarters.

G.O. 17, FEB. 18, 1904, DEPT. OF LUZON.

The 4th Co., Philippine Scouts, having reported for duty in this department, and having been designated for

assignment to duty with the Civil Government is assigned to station with headquarters at Binangonan de Lampon, Province of Tayabas, with detachments in charge of non-commissioned officers, of thirty (30) men at Baler and twenty (20) men at Saigura (Kasigura), Province of Tayabas.

G.O. 7, FEB. 11, 1904, DEPT. OF MINDANAO. Lieut. Col. Alfred Reynolds, acting inspector general, is announced as inspector general of the department with station at Zamboanga, Mindanao, P.I.

G.O. 8, FEB. 15, 1904, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

In order to have the Infantry troops in this department placed in the hardened physical condition needed by the best Infantry for actual field service, the following requirements will be observed for the first month after receipt of this order.

Except during stormy weather, for four days per week every Infantry command will be drilled for at least thirty minutes with full field equipment, including one hundred rounds of ammunition, full canteen of coffee, tea, or boiled water and the equivalent in weights of three days' field rations. One day in each week a march of six miles will be made with the same equipment.

Similar drills will be continued after the first month for one hour per day for four days each week, and the weekly march extended to ten miles.

By command of Major General Wood:

EDW. DAVIS, Major and A.A.G., A.G.

G.O. 8, FEB. 12, 1904, DEPT. OF VISAYAS. Co. No. 46, Philippine Scouts, is relieved from further duty in this Department and will proceed to Manila.

G.O. 9, FEB. 23, 1904, DEPT. OF VISAYAS. The undersigned hereby relinquishes command of the department of the Visayas.

S. P. JOCELYN, Colonel, 14th Infantry.

G.O. 10, FEB. 23, 1904, DEPT. OF VISAYAS. I. In compliance with paragraph III, G.O. No. 65, W.D., dated Dec. 29, 1903, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of the Visayas.

II. First Lieut. Clarke S. Smith, C.E., is announced as aide-de-camp.

WM. H. CARTER, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

GENERAL STAFF.

Capt. W. C. Rivers, General Staff, will proceed by first available transportation to Zamboanga, Mindanao, and report to Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding Department of Mindanao, to carry out the instructions contained in letter from the War Department, office of the Adjutant General, Washington, Dec. 30, 1903. Upon completion of these duties he will return to Zamboanga, Mindanao, and from there to his proper station. (Feb. 21, Phil. Div.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Adjutant General's Department are ordered: Major Albert Todd, A.A.G., will repair to Washington and report in person to the Adjutant General of the Army for duty in his office; Major Samuel W. Dunning, A.A.G., is relieved from duty in the office of the Adjutant General, and will proceed to San Francisco, for duty as adjutant general of that department; Major John R. Williams, A.A.G., is relieved from duty at headquarters, Department of California, and will proceed to Manila, for duty. (April 1, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Post Q.M. Sergt. Albert Kal, now at Fort Baker, Cal., will return to his proper station at Benicia Barracks, Cal. (March 26, D. Cal.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Henry F. Freedman, Camp Eagle Pass, Texas, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, for transportation to Manila. (March 31, W.D.)

Col. Joshua W. Jacobs, A.Q.M. general, U.S.A., is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Fort Jay, N.Y., vice Col. William E. Dougherty, 8th Inf., since appointed brigadier general, and retired. (April 5, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Julius N. Kilian, commissary, from duty in the Philippines Islands, to take effect on or about May 12, 1904, and will then proceed to St. Louis, Mo. (April 5, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

First Lieut. Jesse R. Harris, asst. surg., will proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (Feb. 20, D. Phil.)

Contract Surg. Thomas B. McCown will report to the commanding general, Department of Luzon, for duty. (Feb. 23, Phil. Div.)

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect upon the arrival of 1904, is granted Contract Surg. Frederick S. Macy. (April 1, D.E.)

Leave for one month is granted Contract Surg. Roger P. Ames, Fort McIntosh, to take effect upon the arrival of Contract Surg. John T. Halsell. (March 25, D.T.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect April 10, 1904, is granted Contract Surg. Ernest F. Slater. (April 4, D.E.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about June 1, 1904, is granted Contract Surg. Harry C. Many. (April 4, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Herbert W. Yemans, now at Malahai Island, Laguna de Bay, will proceed to Aparril, Cagayan, for duty. (Feb. 20, D. Luzon.)

Sergt. Charles L. Myers, H.C., now at the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent to Fort McDowell for duty with company of Instruction No. 2, H.C., instead of being sent to the Philippines Division. (April 1, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Otto F. Frese, Sergts. William Dixen and Alexander Berkowitz, H.C., Luneta Barracks, Manila, awaiting assignment, to the commanding general, Department of Luzon, Manila, for assignment to duty; Sergt. 1st Class Patrick J. Maloney, now at the casual detachment, Hospital Corps, Luneta Barracks, Manila, awaiting assignment, will be sent to report to the commanding officer, Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty, relieving Sergt. 1st Class Carl W. H. Westman, who will be sent to First Reserve Hospital, Manila, for duty, relieving Sergt. 1st Class Patrick O'Brien, who will be sent to Camp Downes, Ormoc, Leyte, for duty; Sergt. 1st Class Virgil D. Guiltard, relieved from duty at Borongan, Samar, and will be sent to report to the commanding general, Department of Luzon, Manila, for duty. (Feb. 25, Phil. Div.)

Sergt. B. F. Mason, H.C., is transferred from Camp Eagle Pass, Texas, to Fort Clark, Texas. (March 18, D.L.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. James I. Mabee, asst. surg. (April 6, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect upon his relief from duty at the Army Medical School, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Reuben B. Miller, asst. surg. (April 6, W.D.)

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas Devereux, asst. surg. (April 6, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

First Lieut. Mack K. Cunningham, Signal Corps, is relieved from duty as signal officer, Department of Visayas,

and will proceed to Cebu, Cebu, for station, assume charge of all telegraph lines within that department under the supervision of the signal officer of the division. (Feb. 19, D. Phil.)

CAVALRY.

2D CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. EDGERLY. Capt. John P. Wade, 2d Cav., will proceed from Camp Wallace, San Fernando, Union, to Manila, for duty. (Feb. 24, Phil. Div.)

Chaplain David L. Fleming, 2d Cav., having reported will proceed with regimental headquarters to Camp Wallace, Union, for station. (Feb. 20, D. Luzon.)

Second Lieut. Frank E. Lynch, 2d Cav., will report to Major James S. Rogers, 20th Inf., president of the board, for promotion. (Feb. 20, D. Luzon.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about April 1, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. Julian A. Benjamin, 3d Cav., Fort Apache, Ariz. (March 26, D. Colo.)

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about May 1, 1904, is granted Capt. Arthur Thayer, commissary, 3d Cavalry. (April 6, W.D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. MORTON.

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Lewis Brown, Jr., 7th Cav. (April 2, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Lewis Brown, Jr., 7th Cav., will return to his proper station. (April 2, W.D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Edward A. Godwin, 9th Cav., is extended one month. (April 2, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Edward A. Godwin, 9th Cav., is assigned to station at the Presidio of San Francisco, to relieve Major John Bigelow, Jr., 9th Cav., who will proceed to Ord Barracks, Cal., and take station. (March 21, Pac. Div.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. KERR.

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Ashton H. Potter, 12th Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect April 2, 1904. (April 2, W.D.)

Major John F. Guilfoyle, 12th Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Adjutant General's Department vice Major Eben Swift, A.A.G., who is relieved at his own request from duty in that department and assigned to the 12th Cavalry. (April 1, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Joseph E. Cusick, 12th Cav., is changed to sick leave from April 1, 1904, and is extended to include May 30, 1904. (April 6, W.D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, 13th Cav., is granted leave for two months, with permission to visit in the Orient. (Feb. 20, D. Phil.)

First Lieut. William P. Moffett, 13th Cav., from sick in First Reserve Hospital will proceed to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty. (Feb. 16, D. Luzon.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. P. STORY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Major Erasmus M. Weaver, A.C., acting inspector general, is assigned to duty as Artillery Inspector of the Atlantic Division. (March 30, At. Div.)

Leave for three months, to take effect not later than May 22, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. Archibald H. Sunderland, A.C., Fort Riley. (March 26, N. Div.)

Major Albert Todd, A.C., is detailed for service, and to fill a vacancy in the Adjutant General's Department. (April 1, W.D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. LeRoy C. Bunker, A.C., is extended one month. (March 31, D.E.)

First Lieut. John W. Gulick, A.C., is detailed, temporarily, as submarine mine officer of the Artillery District of Portland, vice Capt. W. C. Davis, A.C., under orders to the Presidio of San Francisco. (March 31, D.E.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. A. P. S. Hyde, A.C. (March 31, D.E.)

First Lieut. Hiram E. Mitchell, A.C., is relieved from treatment at the Army General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., and will join his proper station. (April 4, W.D.)

Leave for two months on surgeon's certificate of disability is granted 1st Lieut. Hiram E. Mitchell, A.C. (April 4, W.D.)

Capt. John E. McMahon, A.C., is at his own request relieved from duty as a member of the board of officers appointed by par. 2, S.O. 85, Nov. 22, 1903, W.D., for the preparation of the Drill Regulations, Field Artillery, for the rapid fire field gun recently adopted, and will join his proper station. (April 4, W.D.)

The following named officers will report in person to Major John A. Lundeen, A.C., president of the examining board convened at Fort Monroe, Va., for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: Second Lieuts. Claude E. Brigham, from the 27th Co.; 2d Lieut. Leigh Sypher, from the 27th Co. to the 22d Co. The officers named will join the companies to which they are transferred respectively. (April 4, W.D.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Edward N. Macon, A.C., is extended one month. (April 6, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. DUGAN.

Second Lieut. Corbit S. Hoffman, 1st Inf., in addition to his present duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort Brady, Mich., to relieve Major Charles W. Penrose, 14

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of the examining board convened at Fort Jay, N.Y., for examination for promotion. (April 5, W.D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. NOBLE.

Capt. Ralph E. Ingram, 10th Inf., is detailed for special duty in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and will proceed to St. Louis, for duty. (April 2, W.D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. D. PRICE.

Capt. William H. Johnston, 16th Inf., is relieved from duty in charge of the office of the judge advocate of this department. (March 26, D.G.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

First Lieut. Irving J. Carr, 17th Inf., will report in person Feb. 16, 1904, to Lieut. Col. George K. McGunnegle, 17th Inf., president of the examining board at Zamboanga, Mindanao, for examination for promotion. (Feb. 5, D. Min.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. B. HALL.

So much of par. 1, S.O. 75, March 26, 1904, W.D., as relates to the date of rank of Lieut. Col. William Paulding, 18th Inf., is amended so as to announce his date of rank as Jan. 20, 1904. (April 2, W.D.)

Chaplain John T. Axton, 18th Inf., now sick in the First Reserve Hospital, Manila, will be transferred to the Military Hospital, Los Banos, Laguna, for treatment. (Feb. 25, Phil. Div.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

First Lieut. G. Arthur Hadsell, 19th Inf., is detailed for special duty in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., for duty. (April 2, W.D.)

First Lieut. Nels Anderson, 19th Inf., was recently confirmed by the Senate for appointment as 1st Lieut. Nels Dicmann Anderson, U.S. Inf., with rank from Sept. 23, 1903, and he has been commissioned accordingly by the President. He is assigned to the 19th Infantry, and will hereafter be borne upon the official records of the Army under the latter name. (April 2, W.D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. H. WYGANT.

Second Lieut. Harry Graham, 22d Inf., will report in person to Major John S. Parke, Jr., 22d Inf., president of the examining board at Marahau, Mindanao, for examination for promotion. (Feb. 11, D. Visayas.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. P. READE.

First Lieut. Henry C. Bonnycastle, 23d Inf., now at Parang, Mindanao, will proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao, and report in person to Lieut. Col. George K. McGunnegle, 17th Inf., president of the examining board, at Zamboanga, Mindanao, for examination for promotion. (Feb. 8, D. Min.)

Second Lieut. J. Alfred Moss, Battalion Q.M. and C.S., 23d Inf., will report Feb. 16, 1904, to Capt. R. R. Stevens, 23d Inf., president of the examining board at Camp Vicars, Mindanao, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion. (Feb. 5, D. Min.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

Leave for one month, to take effect about April 20, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. Walter C. Sweeney, 24th Inf., Fort Harrison, Mont. (March 22, D.D.)

The leave granted Col. James A. Buchanan, 24th Inf., is extended three days. (March 24, D.D.)

Sick leave for two months, with permission to leave the limits of the department, is granted 2d Lieut. William G. Motlow, 24th Inf., Fort Assiniboine. (March 25, D.D.)

Second Lieut. Robert B. McConnell, 24th Inf., will report in person to Capt. Thomas T. Frissell, 24th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Assiniboine, for examination for promotion. (April 6, W.D.)

First Lieut. James D. Taylor, Jr., 24th Inf., will report to Major William W. Gray, surg., president of the examining board at Fort McPherson, Ga., after the close of the present school term of the University of Florida for examination to determine his fitness for promotion. (April 6, W.D.)

First Lieut. Joseph Herring, 24th Inf., is detailed as recorder of the examining board convened at Fort Missoula, Mont., vice 1st Lieut. Frank Halstead, 24th Inf., relieved. (April 6, W.D.)

The following named officers will report in person to Major Zerah W. Torrey, 24th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Missoula, Mont., for examination for promotion: First Lieut. Frank Halstead, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Gouverneur V. Packer, 24th Inf. (April 6, W.D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

The leave granted Capt. Hiram McL. Powell, 25th Inf., is extended twenty-three days. (April 4, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Horace F. Sykes, 25th Inf., will report to Major Joseph M. T. Partello, 25th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Reno, Oklahoma, for examination for promotion. (April 6, W.D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. R. WHITALL.

Leave for three months on surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. David E. W. Lyle, 27th Inf. (April 6, W.D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

First Lieut. William H. Patterson, 28th Inf., is assigned to duty as quartermaster and acting ordnance and signal officer of the Department Rifle Range Camp, Point Bonita, Cal. (March 28, D.C.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. William M. True, 28th Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect April 5, 1904. (April 3, W.D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. J. O'CONNELL.

The leave granted Major Charles Byrne, 30th Inf., is extended one month. (April 2, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. William E. Welsh, 30th Inf., is extended fourteen days. (March 28, D.M.)

Second Lieut. Oliver P. Robinson, 30th Inf., will report in person to Capt. Charles L. Bent, 30th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., for examination for promotion. (April 6, W.D.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. C. J. CRANE.

The leave granted Capt. George C. Broome, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, is further extended one month. (April 1, D.E.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Manila Feb. 3, 1904, to examine officers for promotion. Detail for the board: Major James S. Rogers, 20th Inf.; Capt. Louis H. Bush, 7th Inf.; Capt. Joseph S. Herron, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Louis T. Hess, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. John A. Murtagh, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. John D. Long, 12th Cav., recorder. (Feb. 20, D. Luzon.)

A board of officers to consist of: Capt. Roy B. Harper, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Consuelo A. Seane, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Robert W. Leisher, 3d Cav., will assemble at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., the 4th of April, 1904, to examine into the qualifications of Q.M. Sergt. John L. Hoover, Troop B, 3d Cav., for the position of post quartermaster sergeant. (March 28, D.D.)

A board of officers will assemble at Fort Logan, Colo., on the 4th of April, 1904, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Fred S. Bancroft, Co. A, 2d Inf., for the position of post quartermaster sergeant. Detail for the board: Major Nat P. Phister, 2d Inf.; Capt. George C. Saffrans, 2d Inf.; Capt. John G. Workizer, commissary, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. William R. Standiford, 2d Inf., recorder. (March 28, D. Colo.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Plattsburgh Barracks, New York, for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail for the board: Major Edwin F. Glenn, 5th Inf.; Major Henry D. Snyder, surg.; Major Wallis O. Clark, 5th Inf.; Major Francis P. Fremont, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frank T. Woodbury, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut.

John M. Campbell, 5th Inf., recorder. (April 6, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Reno, Oklahoma Territory, for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail for the board: Major Joseph M. T. Partello, 25th Inf.; Capt. John E. Hunt, 25th Inf.; Capt. George M. Grimes, 30th Inf.; Capt. Joseph H. Ford, asst. surg.; Contract Surg. Alpha M. Chase, 1st Lieut. Charles M. Bundel, 25th Inf., recorder. (April 6, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort McPherson, Ga., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail for the board: Major William W. Gray, surg.; Capt. Charles L. Beckuria, 16th Inf.; Capt. William C. Bennett, 16th Inf.; Capt. John B. Bennet, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Park Howell, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Jack Hayes, 16th Inf., recorder. (April 6, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail for the board: Capt. Charles L. Bent, 30th Inf.; Capt. Samuel L. Steer, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Hilden Olin, 30th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William E. Vose, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. George E. Goodrich, 30th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Milo C. Corey, 30th Inf., recorder. (April 6, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Asiniboine, Mont., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail for the board: Capt. Thomas T. Frissell, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Theodore A. Baldwin, Jr., 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James J. Mayes, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Samuel M. DeLoche, asst. surg.; Contract Surg. Frank D. Pease, 1st Lieut. Austin A. Parker, 24th Inf., recorder. (April 6, W.D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major Edward G. Mathey, retired, is relieved from duty at Baylor University. (April 5, W.D.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Post Q.M. Sergt. William Hall, Sergt. 1st Class William Bock, H.C., Mechanic Henry Crockett, 59th Co., Coast Art. (April 1, W.D.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced: 1st Lieut. W. H. McCornack, 11th Cav., to captain, rank Dec. 21, 1903, to 9th Cav., Troop C.

First Lieut. John C. Raymond, 8th Cav., to captain, rank March 21, 1904, to 2d Cavalry.

Second Lieut. Oscar L. Lusk, 12th Cav., to 1st Lieutenant, rank Dec. 21, 1903, to 12th Cavalry, Troop F.

Second Lieut. Douglas H. Jacobs, 14th Cav., to 1st Lieutenant, rank March 21, 1904, to 12th Cavalry, Troop K.

Captain McCornack will join the troop to which he is assigned. Captain Raymond will join the 2d Cavalry in the Philippines Division. He will be assigned to a troop by his regimental commander. Lieutenant Jacobs will join the troop to which he is assigned. (April 6, W.D.)

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted, are announced:

Capt. Francis J. Kieran, 2d Inf., promoted major, rank Jan. 20, 1904, to 26th Infantry.

Capt. Chase W. Kennedy, 8th Inf., promoted major, rank Jan. 24, 1904, to 16th Infantry.

First Lieut. Henry S. Wygant, 2d Inf., promoted captain, rank Oct. 9, 1903, to 2d Infantry, Company H.

First Lieut. James M. Graham, 19th Inf., promoted captain, Oct. 10, 1903, to 8th Infantry, Company G.

First Lieut. Joseph L. Gilbreth, 14th Inf., promoted captain, rank Oct. 15, 1903, to 27th Infantry, Company H.

First Lieut. Willey Howell, 4th Inf., promoted captain, rank Nov. 24, 1903, to 6th Infantry, Company A.

First Lieut. Benjamin J. Tillman, 7th Inf., promoted captain, rank Nov. 23, 1903, to 7th Infantry, Company I.

First Lieut. George J. Holden, 10th Inf., promoted captain, rank Dec. 10, 1903, to 28th Infantry, Company G.

First Lieut. Charles F. Bates, 25th Inf., promoted captain, rank Dec. 17, 1903, to 25th Infantry, Company G.

First Lieut. Arthur Cranston, 17th Inf., promoted captain, rank Dec. 26, 1903, to 18th Infantry, Company K.

First Lieut. John J. Toffey, Jr., 4th Inf., promoted captain, rank Jan. 2, 1904, to 7th Infantry, Company K.

Second Lieut. Arthur H. Freshwater, 26th Inf., promoted 1st lieutenant, rank Sept. 28, 1903, to 29th Infantry, Company B.

Second Lieut. Walter C. Jones, 11th Inf., promoted 1st lieutenant, rank Nov. 21, 1903, to 18th Infantry, Company L.

Second Lieut. Charles Abel, 18th Inf., promoted 1st lieutenant, rank Nov. 24, 1903, to 4th Infantry, Company C.

Second Lieut. LaVerne L. Gregg, 2d Inf., promoted 1st lieutenant, rank Nov. 27, 1903, to 2d Infantry, Company M.

Second Lieut. Oliver F. Snyder, 18th Inf., promoted 1st lieutenant, rank Nov. 28, 1903, to 17th Infantry, Company D.

Second Lieut. Edward L. Rains, 24th Inf., promoted 1st lieutenant, rank Dec. 2, 1903, to 20th Infantry, Company C.

Second Lieut. Charles L. Woodhouse, 28th Inf., promoted 1st lieutenant, rank Dec. 10, 1903, to 4th Infantry, Company G.

Second Lieut. Bertram P. Johnson, 24th Inf., promoted 1st lieutenant, rank Dec. 17, 1903, to 25th Infantry, Company C.

Second Lieut. Gustave A. Wieser, 15th Inf., promoted 1st lieutenant, rank Dec. 26, 1903, to 16th Infantry, Company B.

Second Lieut. Charles R. W. Morison, 5th Inf., promoted 1st lieutenant, rank Jan. 2, 1904, to 16th Infantry, Company L.

Second Lieut. Walter L. Reed, 10th Inf., promoted 1st lieutenant, rank Jan. 8, 1904, to 10th Infantry, Company M.

Major Kieran will report by telegraph to the commanding general, Department of Texas, for assignment to a station, and proceed to join the station to which he may be assigned.

Major Kennedy will report by telegraph to the commanding general, Atlantic Division, for assignment to a station, and proceed to join the station to which he may be assigned.

Captains Gilbreth and Howell will proceed to join their respective companies.

Lieutenant Freshwater will join his company upon its arrival at San Francisco, Cal.

Lieutenants Wilson, Kay, Jones, Abel, Snyder, Rains, Woodhouse, Johnson and Morison will proceed to join their respective companies.

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: Capt. William B. Folwell from the 17th Infantry to the 18th Infantry, Company K; Capt. Arthur Cranston, from the 18th Infantry to the 17th Infantry, Company F.

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following named officers will report in person to Lieut. Col. Robert H. R. Loughborough, 6th Inf., president of the examining board convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: Capt. Richard R. Steedman, 11th Inf.;

1st Lieut. Raymond Sheldon, 22d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Harry E. Knight, 1st Inf. (April 5, W.D.)

An examining board will convene at Ilolo, Panay, March 2, 1904, for the preliminary competitive examination of applicants for promotion to the grade of 2d Lieutenant. Detail for the board: Major Frank L. Dodds, Judge advocate; Capt. Henry C. Cabell, 14th Inf.; Capt. Charles H. Palme, 29th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James D. Fife, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Leon T. LeWald, asst. surg. (Feb. 11, D. Visayas.)

MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

The following troops are designated to attend and will participate in the Military Athletic League Tournament to be held at Madison Square Garden, New York city, May 2 to May 7, 1904:

A composite troop of the 15th Cav., from Fort Myer, Va.

A platoon of the 4th Battery, Field Artillery (four pieces without caissons), from Fort Myer, Va., Capt. S. M. Foote, Artillery Corps, commanding.

Co. E, 8th Inf., from Fort Jay, Governor's Island, N.Y., Capt. M. B. Stewart, 8th Infantry, commanding. (April 6, D.E.)

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Post Commissary Sergt. Percy E. Butler, will proceed to San Francisco de Malabon, Cavite, Luzon, for temporary duty during the illness of Post Commissary Sergt. Mathew Denner. (March 1, Phil. Div.)

Capt. Noble H. Creager, Q.M., from duty in the office of the chief Q.M. of the division, and to duty as quartermaster, Malah Island Military Prison and Post, relieving Capt. George A. Nugent, who will report to the chief quartermaster of the division, for duty as assistant, relieving Capt. Bertram C. Clayton, ordered to the United States. (March 1, Phil. Div.)

Sergt. 1st Class Otto H. Hornung, H.C., is relieved from duty at Camp Downes, Ormoc, Leyte, and will be sent to casual detachment, Hospital Corps, Luneta Barracks, Manila, to await transport for San Francisco, Calif. Upon arrival at the latter place he will avail himself of a furlough for two months, granted him. (March 1, Phil. Div.)

The following named officers will proceed to American Lake, Wash., for the purpose of securing a target range at that place: Capt. Frederick G. Lawton, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Burton J. Mitchell, 12th Inf., Inspector rifle practice. (March 22, D. Col.)

ARTILLERY BOARD.

A board of officers is appointed to visit each Artillery post and fortification on the Gulf and Atlantic coasts of the United States to definitely fix and locate horizontal base lines for the approved system of Artillery fire control and direction. Detail for the board: Major Henry L. Harris, A.C.; Capt. LeRoy S. Lyon, A.C. The board will meet in Galveston, Texas, on April 15, 1904. Beginning with Galveston Harbor, the board will visit each fortification in order until it completes its work in Portland Harbor, Maine. In each Artillery district an auxiliary board is hereby constituted to make a preliminary study of the local conditions, and the full board for the final determination of the system shall consist of the general board heretofore mentioned and the auxiliary boards. The auxiliary boards in the Artillery districts and attached posts shall consist as follows:

Galveston, Texas: The district engineer. New Orleans: Commanding officer, Artillery district; district engineer. Mobile: C.O. Fort Morgan; district engineer. Pensacola: C.O., Artillery district; district engineer. Forts Dade and Desoto: C.O., both posts; district engineer. Key West: C.O., Artillery district; district engineer.

Savannah: C.O., Artillery district; district engineer. Fort Fremont: C.O. post; district engineer. Charleston: C.O., Artillery district; district engineer. Fort Caswell: C.O., Artillery district; commanding officer, post; district engineer. Fort Monroe: C.O., Artillery district; district engineer. Fort Washington: C.O., Artillery district; district engineer. Fort Hunt: C.O., Artillery district; commanding officer, post; district engineer. Baltimore: C.O., Artillery district; district engineer.

Delaware: Fort Du Pont and Fort Delaware: Commanding officer, Artillery district; district engineer. Port Mott: C.O., Artillery district; commanding officer, post; district engineer.

Southern New York: Fort Hamilton: C.O., Artillery district; district engineer. Fort Wadsworth: C.O., Artillery district; commanding officer, post; district engineer. Fort Hancock: C.O., Artillery district; commanding officer, Fort Hancock; C.O., Sandy Hook Proving Ground; district engineer.

Eastern New York: Fort Schuyler: C.O., Artillery district; commanding officer, post; district engineer. Fort Totten: C.O., Artillery district; commanding officer, post; district engineer. Fort Slocum: C.O., Artillery district; commanding officer, Batavia Haskins; district engineer.

Boston: Fort Banks, Fort Standish, Fort Heath and Fort Andrews: C.O., Artillery district; district engineer. Fort Warren: commanding officer, Artillery district; commanding officer, post; district engineer. Fort Strong: C.O., Artillery district; commanding officer, post; district engineer. Fort Revere: C.O., Artillery district; commanding officer, post; district engineer. Fort Foster and Fort Stark: C.O., Artillery district; commanding officer, post; district engineer.

Portland: Fort Williams: C.O., Artillery district; district engineer. Fort Leveett and Fort McKinley: C.O., Artillery district; district engineer.

The preliminary study of the following locations will be made by the Artillery district commanders during their regular inspection trips: New Orleans, Fort Caswell, Fort Hancock, Fort Mansfield, Fort Terry, Fort Foster, Fort Stark and Fort Constitution. (April 2, W.D.)

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Now that it seems certain that the provision in the Army Appropriation bill, consolidating the Adjutant General's Department with the Record and Pension Office and making Gen. F. C. Ainsworth the military secretary with the rank of major general and Col. W. P. Hall a brigadier general, will become a law, there is considerable speculation as to who will be appointed to the original vacancy in the consolidated department in the grade of major, to be caused by the promotion of Major John Tweedale to be a lieutenant colonel. It has been intimated that the President has promised the appointment to a former member of his "Rough Rider" command, but it is also intimated that if this appointment is made the officer appointed will be immediately retired because of disability incurred during the Spanish War. In any event it is understood that Capt. Henry A. Barber, 28th Inf., will be appointed to the vacancy and also retired for physical disability. The permanent appointment will probably be given to Mr. John Schofield, the present chief clerk of the War Department, who has demonstrated his ability holding his present position and who, it is believed, will make an excellent officer of the Army. It has not yet been decided, in the event of Mr. Schofield's appointment, who will succeed him as chief clerk of the War Department.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1904.

THE MISSOURI AND ILLINOIS.

All of the problems involved in the unfortunate collision of the battleship Missouri with the Illinois seem to us to resolve themselves into this one question: Is a naval vessel, having twin screws, placed so entirely beyond control by the breaking down of her helm that her captain is relieved of responsibility for her movements from that time on, or were the circumstances in the case of the Missouri such as to make it impossible to use her screws in time to avoid accident?

We do not think it will be denied that a vessel is entirely controllable by the use of her propellers without the helm. Vessels have crossed the Atlantic and made their way to their docks, through the shipping crowding New York harbor, steering with their propellers alone. We recall the fact that Commander A. P. Nazro, as navigating officer of the U.S.S. Chicago, carried that vessel from West Twenty-third street around the battery and to the Brooklyn Navy Yard with a disabled helm, steering with her twin screws. Such examples might be multiplied indefinitely, were the matter at all open to argument. Vessels have even made the difficult passage through Hell Gate in this way. At any speed, not less than five knots, a ship can be controlled as completely with twin screws as by her rudder.

A knowledge of these facts explains the surprise we expressed last week at our failure to discover in the finding of the Court of Inquiry any suggestion of the possibility of controlling a vessel by her screws when her steering gear has broken down. At 12:15 p.m., as we are told by the Court, the Missouri "made a sudden rank sheer to starboard due to bad steering." "At about 12:27 p.m. she took another sheer to starboard." It was not until this final sheer that Captain Cowles "concluded that the steering engine had broken down;" twelve minutes, during which the vessel was not under control, having passed before this important fact was discovered. There was no lack of searoom in which to maneuver the vessel, and why, having within her the power of perfect control, in spite of the jammed helm, was it necessary to sheer off toward the Illinois until she collided with that vessel?

The question as to whether signals were made from the Missouri or not, and whether or not Lieutenant Scott obeyed the order to hoist the signals with sufficient promptness, do not seem to us to be important. The eccentric movements of the Missouri should have attracted the attention of her consort, as they did, and Captain Bradford should have been on the lookout for himself, as he was. We do not wait for signals in an emergency at sea. If a man is overboard the boats are lowered and men and officers leap to the rescue, when this is possible, without waiting for signals. This is done in obedience to that quick sailor instinct which, through proper training and experience, becomes a second nature and is the controlling factor in moments of emergency.

Is it the purpose of the Court of Inquiry to tell us that this sailor instinct is no longer to be looked for in our steam Navy and that, therefore, the question whether it has been exercised in the case of need is one not proper to be inquired into? Do we understand the Secretary of the Navy and Admiral Dewey as laying down the rule that when the officer of a vessel having twin screws finds his vessel no longer under control of the helm he is relieved of all responsibility for her eccentric movements,

provided he backs with sufficient vigor, if not with due promptness, when he approaches within danger distance of another vessel? Would this be the conclusion of a court of admiralty in the case of a collision between two merchant steamers?

We ask these questions because we find nothing in the report of the Court of Inquiry, or the documents accompanying it, which makes the matter clear to us. Although what we said last week seems to have excited much interest in official circles, it does not appear to have attracted attention to what we supposed to be the important questions suggested by our remarks and which are formulated in the following inquiries:

1. Were or were not the Missouri's main engines at any time disabled; if not, what prevented her being steered, to avoid collision, solely by her twin screws?

2. When the Missouri first swerved toward the Illinois and so went out of the line, what prevented her staying out of the line until the cause of this sudden deviation had been ascertained and removed?

3. What was the cause of this first sudden deviation? Did the steering gear then become incapacitated?

4. Was the cause of that first deviation ascertained and removed? If so, what was done prior to her effort to resume her position in the line?

5. Did Captain Cowles fully assure himself that that cause had been ascertained and removed before he attempted to resume position, and if so, how?

6. If failure of the steering gear was the cause of the first deviation, did a second failure occur which resulted in the collision with the Illinois? If so, was that failure a mere repetition of the first, or a different failure?

7. Was the signal that the ship was not under control displayed during the entire period from her first departure from the line to the time of the collision, or was it hauled down in the interval?

8. Just before the collision was not the Illinois approximately on the Missouri's starboard bow, and under the rules of the road, was it not then the business of the Missouri to keep out of the way, and in such event, would not the necessity immediately suggest itself to her captain of using every expedient to accomplish that result?

9. If these questions were asked before the Court of Inquiry, would not this appear from the proceedings thereof, and therefore is it not desirable to clear up these matters that that testimony should be fully published?

Assuming that the Missouri's main engines were unimpaired and her twin screws perfectly capable of use for steering purposes—about which there appears to be no doubt—the following questions suggest themselves:

1. Is not the additional capacity afforded by twin screws for quick changes of course one of the best known advantages of that arrangement?

2. Is not capacity for quick maneuvering one of the most important requirements of war ships? Was not that one of the chief arguments in favor of the adoption of twin screws?

3. Are not the twin screws constantly used even when the steering gear is unimpaired to assist the action of the rudder to turn the ship more quickly?

4. Are not vessels of war supposed to be subject to greater risk of injuries than merchant vessels, and hence capable of maneuvering under conditions which merchant vessels are not subject to?

5. Does failure of the steering gear of a war vessel necessarily convert her into a helpless target through her own inability to maneuver?

6. Is it a fact that no means are provided on war vessels of the United States for controlling the rudder in case the steam steering gear should fail?

7. Was the Missouri destitute of such means? If not, was any attempt made to use them?

8. Have there not been many admiralty cases based on collisions between private vessels in which maneuvering under twin screws has been judicially considered and passed upon?

9. Have not merchant steamers frequently lost control of their steering gear and completed voyages or got back into port in safety under their twin screws alone?

10. Do not trans-Atlantic and other passenger lines constantly advertise the fact that they have twin screws as a means of increased safety?

11. In his review of the Court of Inquiry proceedings, Admiral Barker says "quickness in working engines *** was essential to safety, for in such cases seconds, not minutes, count." What working of engines is here referred to? Did the Admiral have in mind only backing and going ahead?

12. Admiral Barker further says: "The immediate cause of the collision was the breaking down of the Missouri's steering gear, and as this happened unexpectedly in a part of the ship farthest from the bridge, there was necessarily some delay in receiving and transmitting information concerning it." Is not failure of steering gear an obvious fact, instantly self-demonstrative?

It has always seemed to us that the course pursued by Admiral John G. Walker, under similar circumstances when he was in command of the European Squadron, had much to commend it. He suspended the officer concerned until the matter could be inquired into. Such prompt action in the line of discipline may often save serious trouble, as it would certainly have done in the case of Admiral Schley, for example. On his behalf the Navy

was kept in a turmoil for months and years, which would have been saved had he been called to account by his commanding officer immediately upon the commission of the offense alleged against him. "No proceedings" may be a worse blow to the reputation of an officer than proceedings which, however trying in themselves, serve to bring all the facts to light for the benefit of the accused if the circumstances justify, and in any case for the instruction of the Navy. It is not true that "court-martials are organized to convict" and circumstances may arise in which they offer the only certain means of clearing the reputation of an officer and showing, where necessary, that he has not escaped through favoritism.

OBEDIENCE TO LAW THE FIRST DUTY.

Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, delivered an address on civic duty in Chicago on the evening of March 29, which, perhaps without meaning to do so, must have newly reminded his hearers of the wholesome educational influence of our military services. He is convinced that public sentiment in the United States is insisting more and more strongly upon the enforcement of all laws, municipal, State and national, and that this fact indicates a steady advance toward the realization of correct ideals of citizenship. Obedience to law, he says, is the first civic duty, and this truism, which is a part of the Anglo-Saxon creed, has special force wherever the law is not made for the citizen, but where the citizen makes the law. The whole fabric of our civil and political institutions depends upon the obedience of the people to the laws which their representatives have enacted, for as Justice Brewer points out, the principle underlying those institutions is equality, which cannot be maintained if one class is compelled to obey while another is permitted to disobey the constituted authorities. And as the upright citizen who respects the law and renders to every man his due sets an example of civic virtue for his neighbors, so a well-ordered community is an organized force for advancing the interests of the commonwealth.

Justice Brewer might therefore have said to his hearers that in our vast and complex system of social, civil and industrial life there are no other organized agencies in which the principle of obedience to authority is so highly developed or so rigorously enforced as in the Army and Navy. In both services the officer and the enlisted man are taught from the beginning that obedience is, as Carlyle describes it, "their destiny and duty," that "obedience alone gives the right to command" and that without it there is no honor for themselves or for their country in the service to which they belong. And in learning this primary lesson in the profession of arms the individual speedily discovers that the noblest form of obedience is that which rests upon a broad foundation of self-respect and a manly desire to deserve the confidence of his superiors in authority. Thanks to the intelligence, loyalty and ambition of the average young American, the beginner in the Army or Navy learns this lesson speedily and without hardship, and in the pride of his new calling he finds an unfailing incentive to good habits and correct living. Hard work methodically performed, neatness, order and unquestioning obedience become fixed rules of his daily existence and in due course he becomes fit to exercise authority by having proved his respect for it. Orders are law to him, to be obeyed, not to be questioned no matter how unjust he may consider them to be. He may complain against a grievance only through definite channels and with the approval of his superior in authority. Orders are orders, and on them, so far as he is concerned, hang all the law and the gospel.

The educational influence of this rigorous military training upon the man receiving it and, through him, upon the community at large, is undoubtedly to emphasize the importance of obedience as a vital factor of our institutions. And this influence, because of its effect in placing correct examples of obedience before the youth of the country, is one of the great compensations for the maintenance of the Army and Navy in a high state of efficiency in time of peace. It is to those organizations that jurists and statesmen will always have to point for the most splendid manifestations of that virtue which they rightly describe as the basic principle of American institutions.

Just prior to his departure from Washington this week Secretary of War Taft reached a conclusion in regard to the application of the Young Men's Christian Association to assume charge of the Army Post Exchange buildings. The order finally decided upon by the Secretary is said to be a compromise, and, as a matter of fact, it gives the Young Men's Christian Association few more privileges than it has now. The order, or rather circular, which Secretary Taft has approved, follows: "Circular of date, October 19, 1900, is hereby modified and re-issued as follows: The Secretary of War directs that permission be granted to the Army Young Men's Christian Association to establish its work at the various posts of the Army in the United States and in the Islands of Porto Rico and the Philippines, and commanding officers are enjoined to facilitate the efforts of this association to provide helpful physical, intellectual and unsectarian religious influences by providing therefor suitable quarters which may be in the post exchange building if room is there available, and its use for such purpose as is deemed wise by the commanding officer. The privileges granted hereunder are subject to the control of command-

ing officers and should be so defined as not to interfere with military operations and discipline." It is a significant fact that the strongest opposition to the use of post exchanges comes from the Army chaplains. These chaplains have military rank and are subject to post commanders. They are amenable to Army discipline, are familiar with the needs and habits of the enlisted men and, as experience has shown, are quite capable of conducting the post exchanges for the best interests of all concerned. To remove them from control and place the post exchanges under the direction of outsiders, who would be in no way subject to military discipline, would be to introduce an element of civilian authority into Army life which could not be otherwise than disconcerting if not demoralizing, and its inevitable effect would be to increase the already exacting duties of commanding officers. It is unfortunate that this ill-advised scheme could not have been effectively squelched. One fact of special importance is that the enlisted men of the Army as a class are opposed to the proposed transfer of the post exchanges to the Young Men's Christian Association. They are satisfied with the existing order of things, and their views are entitled to serious consideration.

Senator Eugene Hale, chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, is preparing to fight to the extent of his great influence and ability any proposition which may be suggested to Congress for the creation of a Navy General Staff. It is understood that in a speech which he proposes to make on this subject, he will endeavor to show that the Army General Staff has not been beneficial to the War Department nor to the Army, and has not removed the friction between the senior officer of the Army and the civilian Secretary of War. In this connection it is believed he will call attention to the recent dispute in regard to the purchase of camp sites for the Army, and to the letter written by Lieutenant General Chaffee, Chief of Staff, in which he objects to the selection by Congress of particular sites. Many Congressmen hold that this was unwarranted interference on the part of the General Staff with the rights of Congress. In any event it may be stated again that no legislation providing for a Navy General Staff will pass this session of Congress and it is very doubtful, from the known antagonism of Senator Hale to the plan, if it will pass Congress next year.

The General Staff of the Army still has under consideration the proposition for service medals for the Army. It is generally believed that the Staff will prepare a bill for presentation at the next session of Congress which will provide that all officers and soldiers who served in the Spanish War, the Philippine Insurrection and the Chinese campaign, shall be awarded a bronze medal for each of the three campaigns and a special bar for each engagement of merit in which the individual may have participated. The urgent need for service medals in the Army of this country is generally recognized by the War Department, and especially by those officers who served in China and came in contact with the officers of foreign armies. In foreign armies service medals are given and highly prized, and it was a subject of special comment among the foreign officers that American officers and soldiers had no such medals. It is believed that the giving of service medals will have a marked effect upon the discipline of the Army and will greatly aid non-commissioned officers who have served in campaigns to exercise a beneficial influence over recruits.

Whether the rejection by the House of the Senate amendment to the Fortifications Appropriation bill providing for the purchase of a submarine torpedo boat for the use of the Army in connection with coast defenses will finally dispose of the real question involved in the controversy is problematical. The vital point at issue was simply whether certain vessels designed for purposes of defense should be placed under the control of the Army or whether all such vessels should be kept entirely under the control of the Navy. Much has been said on both sides of the question, and the differences of opinion which it has disclosed in official circles are highly interesting. The action of the House may postpone the controversy but will hardly settle it. The matter is one indeed which it is not the province of Congress to settle but which, as we have heretofore remarked, must be determined by the calm judgment of the expert scientists of the Army and Navy.

After consulting with a large number of officers, Secretary Moody has practically decided that the solution of the ordnance situation in the Navy, so far as it concerns the scarcity of the personnel, lies in the detailing of more officers for shore duty, so that they may be permitted to specialize. This intimation having gone out, many requests are being received at the Navy Department for assignments to special ordnance work, either in the department or at the gun factory. The Secretary will soon order several officers to the Bureau of Ordnance in addition to the present force and he wishes to have officers who show a special aptitude for ordnance work picked out and given the opportunity to pursue their studies, in order that the theory of American naval ordnance as well as the practice may be ahead of that of any foreign navy.

COURT OF INQUIRY QUESTIONED.

In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of April 2, page 815, referring to the report of the Court of Inquiry into the collision of the Missouri with the Illinois we said: "The record does not include the two despatches sent by 'high authority' at Washington to a member of the court previous to the finding." This was based upon authority which we then regarded and still regard as unexceptionable.

The statement was called to the attention of the President, and with his approval, Secretary Moody on Monday morning, April 4, sent the following telegram to Rear Admiral William C. Wise, Capt. C. H. Davis and Capt. J. G. Eaton, constituting the Court of Inquiry, and to Lieut. Frank H. Clark, Jr., the judge advocate:

"ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL contains statement that two despatches were sent by high authority at Washington to some member of Court of Inquiry concerning Missouri-Illinois collision previous to the finding. I desire to be informed whether you received any such despatch from any official in authority at Washington or from any one claiming to represent such official. Wire answer, and if yes, mail copy of despatch to Department."

"W. H. MOODY."

The following replies have been received in answer to the despatch above quoted:

"Havana, April 5, 1904.

"Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

"Have never received any despatch from anyone whatever concerning Missouri-Illinois collision and know nothing of any such communication."

"WISE."

"Pensacola, Fla., April 5, 1904.

"Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

"Emphatically, no to the whole question."

"DAVIS."

(Forwarded, Barker.)

"Pensacola, Fla., April 5, 1904.

"Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

"Have received no despatch from anyone whatever about collision and no despatch from any one at Guantanomo."

"EATON."

(Forwarded, Barker.)

"Pensacola, Fla., April 5, 1904.

"Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

"Have received no communication whatever from any one concerning Missouri-Illinois collision."

"F. H. CLARK."

(Forwarded, Barker.)

The main question is as to the responsibility for the collision of the Missouri with the Illinois. This question is fully discussed in an article appearing on page S40.

PRECEDENCE AT COURTS-MARTIAL.

Lieut. Raymond Stone, commanding temporarily the Guam Naval Station, recently requested of the Navy Department an interpretation of the phrase "senior officer present" as used in the Navy Regulations in connection with courts-martial. The following endorsement placed upon the communication by Judge Advocate Gen. S. C. Lemly, which has been approved by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Darling, is self-explanatory:

"Respectfully returned to the Department (Assistant Secretary.) While the question within presented has not heretofore been determined by the Department, the commandant of a naval station, or the officer so acting, is, in the opinion of the undersigned, the senior officer present for all purposes within the sphere of the command, with full authority as such, including the review of summary courts-martial.

"Commanding officers of * * * naval stations shall take precedence over all officers placed under their command * * *. Act approved March 3, 1871, reprinted in article 52 of the Navy Regulations. In this connection see also articles 53 (d), 900 and 1032 Navy Regulations.

"Articles 1832 and 1929 of said regulations are not pertinent to the matter within mentioned, but are designed to secure the transmittal of the records of courts-martial directly to the judge advocate general, the law for whose appointment provides, inter alia, that:

"He shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, receive, revise, and have recorded the proceedings of all courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and boards for the examination of officers for retirement and promotion in the naval service * * * (Act of June 8, 1880.)

"The foregoing views conform to the general practice. It occurs not infrequently that, the commandant of a navy yard being temporarily absent, his duties are performed by the captain of the yard, usually though not necessarily the next in rank, who may be junior to the commandant of the marine barracks. Summary courts-martial, however, are none the less forwarded through and acted upon by the officer in command of the station, he being regarded for this, as for other purposes, as 'senior officer present.' To hold otherwise would in some cases necessitate action upon summary courts-martial by the medical officer or the chaplain of the yard, which certainly is not the intention of the law (article 32, A.G.N.; sec. 1624, Rev. Stats.) which requires action by the 'senior officer present.'

MORTALITY OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

The United Service Gazette says: "With the co-operation of the War Office the actuaries of one of the largest Industrial Life Insurance Companies have compiled valuable statistics dealing with the mortality of the South African War. All classes of the Imperial forces are included in the return. The death-rate per 1,000 for the whole duration of the war was 91.4. The Yeomanry experienced the heaviest mortality with 124, and the Colonials suffered to the extent of 75 only. Sickness carried off 44.7 per 1,000, and wounds (under which heading are included deaths on the field) 46.7 per 1,000. Analysing this return it is found that under the first heading officers represent 19.1, and non-commissioned officers and men 25.6 per 1,000; and under the second heading the two classifications are respectively 34.1 and 12.6 per 1,000. Some interesting and valuable conclusions could be drawn from these striking disparities, and it might, for instance, profitably be made the subject of inquiry why the sickness mortality among the men was so much heavier than it was among the officers. Of course we were prepared to find deaths on the field, and

subsequently from wounds, at a higher ratio among the officers than the men. That feature is not singular to the South African campaign, and has been fully explained. The fluctuations of the mortality are set out in two periods of twelve months.

"In the first and second years of the war deaths from all causes per 1,000 were:

	First Year.	Second Year.
Regular officers	87.6	34.9
Regular men	59.1	29.8
Yeomanry officers	50.3	78.5
Yeomanry men	59.1	50.2

"The Colonials did not come upon the scene until later, but for their two completed years of active service their death-rate per 1,000 was:

	First year.	Second Year.
Officers	57.8	43.8
Men	34.9	27.8

"These figures show that loss of life diminished as the campaign wore on, but it is said that the results would have been very much better had it been possible to send out reinforcements of a higher standard. Many of the recruits hurriedly despatched to the front were physically unfit for rough campaigning, and easily succumbed to disease."

EXPEDITION TO ABYSSINIA.

We make somewhat at random the extracts which follow from the report of Lieut. C. L. Hussey, U.S.N., on the expedition to Abyssinia, referred to in our issue of April 2.

Few of the men knew how to ride, and, as a rule, they experienced difficulty in mounting their animals, which were not accustomed to white men, and especially to the strange uniform. There were a number of men thrown, but fortunately no one was seriously hurt.

Upon leaving Dire Daoua our caravan was made up of the following: 28 Americans, 25 natives (mule men, etc.), 3 Somalis soldiers, 28 camel men, 2 camel women, 40 riding mules, 1 horse (bell mare), 1 pack mule, 46 pack camels. In addition there were a large number of hangers-on and travelers who journeyed with us for safety and company, so that there were over 100 in the personnel of the expedition and 88 animals were employed. The baggage, camp equipment and supplies transported weighed nearly six tons, and the caravan usually extended over half a mile when proceeding in single column along narrow trails.

At Ellabella, one of our camping places in the Danakil country, the "King of the Danakils," a rough looking youth of seventeen, with a considerable number of his men, who always carry the shield, lance and knife, visited our camp and after begging various things to eat, he demanded 100 thalers (\$47.29) bounty from the commissary for passing through his country, saying that unless it was paid he would not permit the camels to be loaded. This unusual demand made us apprehensive of trouble, but a bold front was assumed and the "King" told to leave our camp. The camel men said they did not countenance this attempt at extortion and would start as usual. The commissioner ended the incident by giving the "King" 20 thalers for the sake of the better feeling it might produce among the camel men with us belonging to his tribe.

The most fatiguing part of our trip was from Messe to Lagaarbre, a distance of 28 miles, which was made in one stage to avoid camping on the waterless plain at the base of Mt. Assabota. There being full moon, and a local guide having been secured, it was decided to make a night march in order to avoid, as much as possible, traveling during the hottest part of the day. Reveille was sounded at midnight, and the start was made at 1:25 a.m. Our caravan, proceeding along a narrow indistinct trail, extended over nearly half a mile. Contact was ensured, and danger of losing the trail averted, by stationing the marines and seamen at regular intervals along the line; this also afforded a ready means of communication between the advance and rear guard, which was of great service.

Beginning with Tditchmalka, at every halting place a long line of natives—men, women and children—headed by a local chief, who would come to our camp bringing contributions, "by the express order of the Emperor." These consisted of native bread, butter, milk, eggs, honey, techt (a native wine), firewood, grain for mules, chickens, lambs, goats, and occasionally a big steer. After our arrival at Adis Ababa, these "contributions" arrived regularly every afternoon, usually very much in excess of our needs. At one time there were in our corral five steers and twenty-eight sheep, which had been presented. According to the custom of the country, the native servants bearing these "gifts" received liberal gratuities, so that in the end it was far more expensive than if the necessary supplies had been purchased.

The only serious case of illness during the expedition was that of corporal J. W. Wood, who, while sleeping, was bitten on the arm by some poisonous insect. It was about two weeks before he was fit for duty. Shortly after he was bitten his tent was searched and two large spiders were found, which the natives said were of a very poisonous species.

The usual routine en route was, reveille at 4 a.m., breakfast at 4:20 a.m., immediately following which tents were struck, pack animals loaded, and the whole caravan started by 5:30 a.m., or nearly an hour before sunrise. This enabled the advance and pack mules to reach the next camping place before noon; the slower traveling camels and rear guard arrived two or three hours later. During afternoons, unnecessary work was dispensed with; tents were pitched just before nightfall; and the principal meal of the day was served about sunset. Taps were sounded at 8 p.m., though everyone was usually turned in long before that hour.

The only unpleasant incident of the trip which caused much concern was the death of one of the lions in the middle of the journey. With the permission of the commissary I took personal charge of the other lion; and it was due to the persistent and well-directed efforts of Hospital Steward Fearnley that he reached the coast alive.

On this part of the trip our route was supposedly through a region in which large game of all kinds abounded. But aside from the elephant, seen at a distance by the advance guard of our expedition, nothing larger than elands were sighted; these, as well as antelopes, deer and gazelles of all kinds, were killed in large numbers. Large herds of deer, as many as a hundred in one day, were seen. The enlisted men were given every opportunity and encouragement to hunt, and some very good shooting was done. The shotgun furnished the expedition proved a valuable acquisition in

providing fresh food for the general mess, an abundance of small game of all kinds being found at nearly every part of the route. Monkeys, hyenas and jackals were very numerous and at several places came close to our tents and made the nights hideous with their howling.

We experienced only one spell of bad weather, and that of short duration. It was the best season for the expedition. There was, however, a range of 30° to 50° Fahrenheit in the temperature in twelve hours, the nights being intensely cold, ice forming at Adis Ababa, while there was danger of sunstroke from the hot tropical sun at midday. There was a marked change in the climate for a slight change of altitude and also for various localities of nearly the same elevation.

Ethiopia, as the Emperor himself calls his country, is inhabited by a great number of tribes differing much in appearance and general characteristics. On our trip we traversed successively districts occupied by Somalis, Gourgures, Danakils, Issas, Gallas, Ittus and Abyssinians. At nearly every stopping place they came to our camp in numbers, especially if a tribe friendly to the ones to which our mule men or camel men belonged. There seemed to be no disposition to molest our caravan, though our numbers and vigilance may have had good effect. On the whole, we were favorably impressed with the honesty and honor among these blacks, whose civilization is so different in character from our own.

The good health of our party was undoubtedly due to the precautions taken, especially in regard to boiling all water for drinking, whatever the source, and prompt and effective treatment at the first indication of malarial, a severe type of which is very prevalent in Abyssinia. Clean, dry, high ground was selected for camping sites, and mosquito veils and nets were used at several stages of the trip where flies and mosquitoes were pests. Our party gradually became acclimated and hardened to the unusual life, and upon return to Dire Daoua everyone was in good health and excellent physical condition.

The excellence and variety of the commissariat of the general mess of the expedition showed that much care and good judgment had been exercised by Capt. George C. Thorpe, U.S.M.C., and Paym. W. T. Wallace, U.S.N., in the preparation of the list of stores and selection of the articles.

While much was to be desired in the way of individual qualifications of the seamen and marines with the expedition, as a whole they performed their duties well, conducted themselves properly, presented a creditable appearance on occasions of ceremony, and bore the vicissitudes of the trip with excellent spirit. Few of them were accustomed to riding, but all soon became hardened, readily adapting themselves to the changed conditions, and appeared to enjoy the life.

Capt. George C. Thorpe, U.S.M.C., detailed to command the marine guard, not only performed that duty in an efficient and satisfactory manner, and, as commissary, conducted the affairs of the general mess efficiently and economically, but in preparing for and during the expedition he rendered much valuable service of general character. His firmness and good judgment in handling the camel men on several occasions, while in command of the rear guard with orders to expedite the camel caravan in following the advance, prevented annoying and possibly embarrassing delays to the whole expedition.

Exactly two months were required in making the expedition. During that period our party traveled 385 miles by train, and 636 miles by caravan, and had spent three days at Harar and nine days at Adis Ababa. Although some delays were experienced, it seems they were nothing compared to what other foreign missions had suffered. Small caravans and couriers regularly cover the same ground in much less time, but I was informed that our caravan trips to Harar and Adis Ababa were the quickest that had ever been made by a large expedition. This was directly due to the presence of the enlisted force, the most numerous party of white men that had ever visited the capital, which made it possible to dictate to the camel men en route and force them to fulfil their promises.

During the entire trip the naval escort rendered the commissioner every possible assistance and, I believe, contributed not a little towards attaining the main object of the expedition. In view of the success achieved and the unusual celerity with which it was accomplished, without serious mishap of any kind, it seems that some recognition is due to the Navy Department for the service rendered.

LAUNCH OF THE VIRGINIA.

The first class battleship Virginia, for the United States Navy, was launched from the extensive yards of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Va., April 5, amid the usual chorus of steam whistles, intermingled with the cheers of thousands of spectators present.

Miss Gay Montague, daughter of Governor Montague, christened the vessel, which glided majestically into the water without a hitch.

Among the special guests were Assistant Secretary of the Navy Darling, Governor Montague, Rear Admirals W. L. Capps, Henry C. Taylor, P. F. Harrington, and Colby M. Chester and other prominent persons. At the conclusion of the launching these guests were entertained at Hotel Chamberlain, Fortress Monroe, Va., at an elaborate luncheon, which included liberal quantities of G. H. Mum's Extra Dry. The first toast was "The President of the United States," to which Assistant Secretary of the Navy Charles H. Darling responded. He declared that the office of President was above that of any prince, king or potentate because it represented the free choice of 80,000,000 persons.

Rear Admiral P. F. Harrington, commandant of the Navy yard at Norfolk, responded to the toast "The Navy: Her Strength the Best Guarantee of Peace." The Admiral compared the old Delaware of the ancient navy with the Virginia saying that the ship launched to-day would be able to defeat a thousand ships like that of the famous old frigate. When he included Robert E. Lee in his tribute to great Virginians the audience applauded so vigorously that he could not proceed for some minutes. Other persons also spoke.

A general description of the vessel is as follows: Length on load water line, 435 feet; beam (extreme), 76 feet 2 1/2 inches; draught on normal displacement of 14,987 tons, 23 feet 9 inches; designed indicated horse power, 19,000; speed, 19 knots an hour; complement of officers, 40; complement of seamen, marines, etc., 772. There will be two sets of vertical inverted triple expansion, direct acting engines, designed for 19,000 collective horse power, at 120 revolutions per minute. Each engine will be placed in a separate water-tight compartment and will have cylinders 35 inches, 57 inches, and two 56 inches in diameter, by 48 inches of piston stroke.

The 24 boilers will be arranged in six water tight compartments. The total heating surface will be 57,584.

The Virginia will be protected by an armor belt extending five feet below and three feet above the normal load line from stem to stern. The belt will be eleven inches thick at the top and eight inches thick at the bottom. The maximum thickness will be preserved for a depth of five feet from the top. The armor will taper at the stem and stern to a thickness of four inches.

The main battery will consist of four 12-inch breech loading rifles, mounted in two superposed turrets, on the centre line of the vessel; eight 8-inch breech loading rifles, mounted two in each superposed turret and two in each side turret, and twelve 6-inch rapid fire guns. There will be a secondary battery of twelve 3-inch and twelve 3-pounder guns, besides four 1-pounder automatic guns, four 1-pounder rapid fire guns, six Colt automatic guns, two machine guns and two 3-inch field guns. There also will be two submerged torpedo tubes and the vessel will have three smoke stacks, standing fore and aft.

BREEDING CAVALRY HORSES.

Fort Assiniboine, Mont., March 24, 1904.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of March 20 appears an editorial entitled "Breeding Cavalry Horses," which conveys the information that the Department of Agriculture has instituted a study of horse-breeding in the United States with special reference to the needs of the Cavalry service. Once before an effort has been made by this department to enlighten American horse-breeders on the essentials of breeding Cavalry horses by the publication of a special report on "The Market of American Horses in Foreign Countries," wherein the principles of breeding army horses, as understood in foreign armies, were forcibly set forth. The object of this report was to assist in diverting certain classes of American horses into European countries and their armies, because horses were too numerous at home, and our breeders suffered severely from the low prices. This was early in 1899. Since then the situation has gradually shifted to the reverse; horses have become scarce and dear, because breeding has largely stopped, and as regards the type of horses which we need for our Cavalry it seems to have almost vanished from the country.

One reason for this, undoubtedly, is that many of our horse-breeders have gone over to the breeding of draft horses, which promised them a better remuneration. This tendency has become so general that even in the Western States the ranch horses are now largely interbred with draft stallions, producing a horse which may be serviceable for ordinary agricultural labor or the lighter draft in cities, but which must be, and in fact is, utterly incapable from his physical conformation, constitution and temperament to perform the services required of our Cavalry horses. No doubt there remain sections of our country in the East and in the central States where a good middle class of saddle horses is still bred from which we could draw our remounts. But if we accept the statements of the Breeders' Gazette as correct, these horses, too, have become very scarce and command a price which is far above that ordinarily paid by our Government for Cavalry remounts.

This being the condition of the horse market, it is only natural that officers interested in the welfare of the Cavalry arm, have revived the old suggestion to establish Government stud farms in order to procure suitable horses for the Army. In your editorial you mention that this has been done in Germany, but that Capt. Henry T. Allen, 6th Cavalry, holds that an attempt on the part of the Government to breed its own horses would be opposed to our traditions, etc. Permit me to state, from personal knowledge, that the German military government does not breed its own horses, nor has it ever done so, but that it merely distributes its own saddle-bred stallions among the breeding districts for the service of approved mares owned by private breeders. The colts born are reared by the breeders, and as three-year-olds are inspected and purchased or rejected by the Remount Commission.

This system seems to be about what Captain Allen suggests, with the alteration that he wants both sires and dams selected by an Army officer "within reasonable limits." This proposition leaves one rather in doubt about the extent of government supervision, which should be clearly defined. It leaves one also in doubt about the choice of the special breed of horses which we should consider as best suited for Cavalry purposes. Heaven forbid that we start out by experimenting with mixing "strains" and "blood," and in crossing "hunters, thoroughbreds and standard bred trotters." Let us first clearly know what kind of a horse we want to breed, and then stick to that line of breeding.

As regards the McCreary bill, also referred to in your editorial, there are some misgivings in Cavalry circles about the proper constitution of the "commission to inspect stallions and mares," if it shall consist of three officers on the retired list and twelve practical breeders. It is pointed out that retired officers cannot possibly have that live interest and continual experience that majors or older captains of Cavalry on the active list would possess, and that the disproportionately large number of members taken from among the "practical breeders" would have the best of the commission, and with or without intent force upon it such stallions and mares as are owned by them or by their friends, without due understanding of the actual needs of the mounted service. Certain it is that this improper balance may cause the failure of the object of this bill as far as the Army is concerned.

We fail further to find in this bill any provision for veterinary experts on the commission, who necessarily constitute a connecting link between the "practical breeder" as an expert in the mating of sires and dams and in the rearing of the offspring, and the military officer who holds a more or less pronounced idea of what constitutes a good Cavalry horse in theory. The experienced Army veterinarian could and would bridge over the differences of opinion between the postulates of theory and practice, knowing as he does both the theoretical requirements of a Cavalry horse as taught in the classes in "hippology," which are proved or disproved in garrison and field service, and the theory and practice of horse-breeding as taught in agricultural and veterinary colleges. In some foreign armies cavalry officers frequently take a course in veterinary colleges to better fit themselves for details on remount commissions or as government breeding inspectors, but this has not yet been deemed necessary in our Army, so that veterinary counsel is sorely needed in this commission.

Thus, if we propose to direct and supervise the breeding of our remounts for the Army, we should try to avoid the disastrous consequences of a wrong start as

has been the case with several European armies in the beginning of their breeding operations. There will be no scarcity of perplexing problems before this commission, even if properly constituted, problems which cannot even be indicated in a column of this journal. But the few objections raised above may yet be in time to prevent some fundamental errors in the launching of a new enterprise which has such direct bearing upon the future efficiency of our mounted service.

OLAF SCHWARZKOPF, Veterinarian, 3d Cav.

MEDALS OF HONOR.

Manila, P.I., February 17, 1904.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I find in your issue of December 19, 1903, the bill No. 7648, H.R., introduced by Mr. Hull, providing for medals of honor for such officers, non-commissioned officers and privates as have most distinguished themselves by their gallantry in action and other soldier-like qualities, also to replace, by such medals, those that have already been issued under the joint resolution of Congress, approved July 12, 1862, and section six of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863. Would it not be as well to add some pecuniary benefit to those holding the same? According to the Army Register of 1892, there are at present serving in the Army seven enlisted men holding medals of honor, and seventy-nine drawing \$2.00 per month, additional, for certificates of merit, from the Santiago campaign. The medal of honor is given in the name of Congress to those who have most distinguished themselves by gallantry in action, at the imminent risk of their lives, or by their action imbued fresh hope in others and turning a cause at the last moment into victory. The honor is appreciated by all who receive it, but all enlisted men would like to belong to the Medal of Honor Legion and render financial assistance to keep the spirit of love and honor for our country's flag before the future generation, stimulate them to imitate the past, and they are unable to do so out of their present pay. The certificate of merit entitles the holder to draw two dollars per month in addition to his pay. Fifteen dollars a month would not be too much for those holding a medal of honor; a department and division furnish their successful competitors on a rifle team with a gold medal, and surely the extraordinary services required before a Congressional medal is granted should be rewarded in a more pronounced manner.

FIAT JURE.

HOW TO IMPROVE OUR ARMY.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 5, 1904.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The article with the above title in the Journal for March 20, will have the approval of nearly every officer of the Army. It is an able treatment of one of the important problems now pressing for solution. Solve this problem, and that of the Service Corps, and a long stride forward will have been taken. At this post, where all four arms of the Service are stationed, I have been impressed with the high average intelligence of the Engineer non-coms, and by the patience with which the corporals wait for promotion. The following statistics are taken from two companies chosen at random:

	Average Service of non-coms.	Average service of non-coms. in present grade.
Company of Engineers,	7.68 years.	2.83 years.
Infantry,	5.16 years.	1.01 years.

The other conditions of the Engineers and Infantry being about the same, this difference must be accounted for by the difference of pay in favor of the former, which is: 1st Sergeant, \$9; sergeant, \$16; corporal, \$5. I fully appreciate the fact that in all branches of the Service there is a class of non-coms whose intelligence and faithfulness, in spite of the low pay they receive, is a constant source of satisfaction to their officers. This is an even greater argument for increased pay.

C. G. MORTON, Major, 6th Inf.

VOLUNTEER MEDICAL OFFICERS.

An important decision of interest to Volunteer medical officers has been recently rendered by the Comptroller of the Treasury in the case of Major William Duffield Bell of New York city, who served in the 71st New York Volunteers in the Spanish War and then as assistant surgeon in the 42d U.S. Volunteers. On the muster out of the latter organization he was appointed a major and surgeon under the reorganization act of February 2, 1901. He rendered this service for the two years provided by that act and was then mustered out without extra pay. The Treasury Department at that time held that the extra pay act of January 12, 1899, and its amendment of May 26, 1900, were limited to officers and men of the Spanish War, who were in service when the first act passed. This view was overruled by the Court of Claims in the Pierson and Beale test cases and the payment of extra pay to the Philippine Volunteers began. Major Bell was not able to recover extra pay as of the 42d U.S. Volunteers, because, in the Hull case, the Court of Claims held that extra pay was lost by immediate reappointment as surgeon of Volunteers. His appeal to the Comptroller was based upon the contention that he was entitled to extra pay as a major of Volunteers. The argument in his behalf was presented by his attorneys, the Messrs. King of Washington, D.C., who took the position that the Court of Claims had held that the acts of January 12, 1899, and May 26, 1900, were permanent and applied to future as well as to past service. The Comptroller approved this view, accepting the decision of the Court of Claims in the Pierson and Beale cases, which had been also argued by the Messrs. King. The result is that the surgeons and assistant surgeons of Volunteers, who were appointed under the act of February 2, 1901, are all entitled to extra pay. This is subject to the condition that they were not immediately, upon muster out, reappointed in the Regular Army. Whether immediate reappointment of contract surgeons bars the right to the extra pay will probably require a final determination in the courts. It is possible that a discrimination may be drawn between accepting a contract and accepting an appointment in the Army.

The Wilmington, of the Asiatic Squadron, was last reported as having sailed from Wuhu, on the Yang-Tse river on her way to Chinkiang, which is a port of considerable importance, where we have a consul. Chinkiang is the center of a large cotton and sugar trade and is the stopping point for many of the larger seagoing steamers sailing out of Shanghai.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The bent shaft of the U.S.S. Illinois was successfully straightened at the navy yard, New York, this week under the direction of Capt. J. A. B. Smith. The Massachusetts is due at the yard on April 20, when she will be thoroughly overhauled. She will take the place of the Indiana this summer for the training of midshipmen. As the Indiana is out of commission, the Navy Department decided to place the next best battleship in Eastern waters at the disposal of the naval cadets. The Missouri and the Columbia were expected at the navy yard during the present week. The Missouri is coming to have her bow plates replaced, knocked out of shape when she collided with the Illinois off the Florida coast. The Columbia will be put in dry dock in order that her hull may be inspected.

A personal letter received at the Navy Department tells of the marvelous record made by the big guns of the Alabama in the recent target practice, which is the world's record for 13-inch guns and which will doubtless give the pennant again to the Alabama this year as the winning ship of the fleet. The after turret made thirty-two shots and 26.71 hits. The two best gun pointers made ten shots and seven hits and eight shots and eight hits in a run of five minutes and forty seconds. The forward turret made thirty-three shots and 23.64 hits. The two best gun pointers made nine shots and seven hits and eight shots and seven hits in five minutes and forty seconds. The shots per gun per minute were 1.41 and the hits per gun per minute 1.12.

According to the letters received at the Navy Department a remarkable record in gun loading and firing was made by Lieut. Thomas S. Wilson, of the Alabama, during the semi-annual target practice at Pensacola. Under his tuition, his crew has become so proficient that in actual target practice, a 13-inch rifle is loaded and fired in thirty-eight seconds, and at drill, between fires, in thirty seconds.

In view of the lack of officers needed for commissioning several of the new ships now ready for sea, the Navy Department has about concluded to place some of the older and to some extent obsolete ships out of commission, employing their crews and officers for the new ships. The ships under consideration are the Monongahela, the Mohican and the Adams. If this is done the Department will have at its command a personnel ample for the requirements of the Service for the next few months.

Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, commander-in-chief of the Training Squadron, has submitted to the Department a proposed scale of punishments and allowances of money for recruits. In the opinion of Admiral Wise a scale of punishments should be provided for men young and new to the Service lighter than that employed for the older men. The scheme has been submitted to the Department in accurate detail, but no action has yet been taken upon it.

The Navy Department is advised of the departure from Chemulpho, Korea, of the Vicksburg, leaving the Raleigh and the naval collier Pompey. The Vicksburg, it is understood, is in need of some slight repairs which can only be carried out at the machine shops of the Shanghai Dry Dock Company. It is quite probable that the Vicksburg will not be placed in contact with any Russian vessels if it is possible to avoid it.

The Navy Department is informed that the Cincinnati has sailed from Chemulpho, Korea, bound for Shanghai, where she will remain for some time, it is believed. The Cincinnati has been in commission for quite a long time now and it is not improbable that she will be ordered to the United States for the needed repairs to her hull and machinery.

The Navy Department is informed of the arrival at Singapore, April 4, of the cruiser Buffalo and the torpedo-boats Decatur, Bainbridge, Barry, Chauncey and Dale, on their way to Manila.

The new U.S. battleship Rhode Island, the first steel battleship ever launched in New England, will be launched from the Fore River works at Quincy, Mass., Saturday, April 30. It is expected that Governor Garvin will select a Rhode Island woman to christen the vessel.

The Des Moines will be ready for sea April 9 and a request has been received at the Navy Department for enough men to complete her crew. The necessary quota will be sent to Boston as rapidly as they can be secured.

Relief crews are being assembled aboard the Helena and Independence for the Helena and the Monterey. They will be sent out to the Asiatic Station when the Solace makes her next trip. This is in line with the Bureau's policy of recommissioning ships on station.

Rear Admiral Manney Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, will probably not send more than one additional shipload of coal to the Far East during the present fiscal year. Stored at Manila are fifty thousand tons of coal and there is an adequate supply at Yokohama. The last shipload of coal to go will probably consist of ten thousand tons.

The two companies of marines which are to be on duty at the St. Louis Exposition will leave Washington April 26 and will go into camp at St. Louis. There is no truth in the newspaper report that the men were averse to this duty. On the contrary they have shown every inclination to be assigned to St. Louis.

Preparations are being made in the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department for the testing of a new kind of torpedo known as the turbine torpedo, which is the invention of the Bliss Company, of Brooklyn. The tests were to have occurred early in May, but a recent fire in Brooklyn has done some damage which may delay the tests until later in May. The torpedo is run at a pressure of 2,500 pounds and an effort will be made to secure a range of 3,000 yards with a speed of from twenty to twenty-four knots.

For the ships recently commissioned the Bureau of Navigation has been able to supply an entire gunner's gang of seamen gunners. In the summer these men qualify as divers.

Bids were opened at the Navy Department on April 6 for the construction of the academic group of buildings at the Naval Academy at Annapolis. The Noel Construction Company, of Baltimore, Md., for the entire work, bid \$1,456,000. Of this amount the sum of \$60,000 is for equipment. This concern made another bid of \$1,176,000 for the entire work with the exception of the granite. The Hallowell Granite Works, of Hallowell, Vt., bid \$280,000 for the entire granite work required for the buildings, including finishing, carving, etc. The third bid was submitted by John Pierce, of New York, who bid \$1,379,000 for the entire work, equipment excepted.

The U.S. Navy Department on April 6 announced that the restriction on the battleship squadron of the Philippines has been withdrawn and the commander-in-chief authorized to permit his squadron to cruise at discretion, not going north of Foo-Chow, on the Asiatic coast.

The Ribble, a torpedo-boat destroyer of 520 tons displacement and 7,500 indicated horse power, was launched on March 19 from Yarrow and Company's yard at Poplar.

The U.S.S. Helena, from Niu-Chwang, arrived at Shanghai, China, April 6.

Messrs. George N. Gardiner and Son, manufacturers of the American McInnes Compositions for the bottoms of steel and iron ships, announce that on May 1 they will remove their offices to the Corn Exchange Bank Building, 15 William street, New York. Messrs. Gardiner and Son have occupied their present quarters at 53 South street for over thirty years and have many friends in the Services who will be glad to learn of the continued prosperity of the firm.

Announcement is made at the Navy Department that when Comdr. Alexander Sharp, jr., goes to sea this summer to command a ship, upon the expiration of his tour of duty in the Bureau of Navigation as officer in charge of enlisted men's division, he will be succeeded by Lieut. Comdr. Henry B. Wilson, now executive officer of the Kentucky, which is on her way to the Atlantic coast for overhauling. Lieut. David F. Sellers, the assistant to Commander Sharp in the bureau, will be placed in command of the torpedo destroyer Macdonough this summer, but his successor has not been chosen, Commander Sharp preferring that Lieutenant Commander Wilson should make this selection. Since he assumed charge of the division of enlisted men, Commander Sharp has organized the office on a thoroughly systematic and business like basis and he and his assistant, Lieutenant Sellers, have conducted it in a manner highly satisfactory to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation and the Secretary of the Navy. The command of a destroyer is one of the most sought after assignments among the younger officers, and the decision has been reached that Commander Sharp shall be given a satisfactory command, although the vessel has not yet been selected.

THE NAVY

Secretary of the Navy—William H. Moody.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. Geo. F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, Commander-in-Chief, Rear Admiral Chas. D. Sigsbee, Commander of Caribbean Squadron, Rear Admiral J. H. Sands, Commander of Coast Squadron. Address of fleet, care of Postmaster, New York City, unless otherwise given.

Battleship Squadron.

KEARSARGE, (flagship of Admiral Barker), Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill. Capt. Raymond P. Rodgers ordered to command. At Pensacola.
ALABAMA, Capt. Charles H. Davis. At Pensacola.
ILLINOIS, Capt. Royal B. Bradford. At New York yard for repairs.
IOWA, Capt. Henry B. Mansfield. Arrived at Pensacola March 26.
MAINE, Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze. At Pensacola.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Joseph G. Eaton. At Pensacola.
MISSOURI, Capt. William S. Cowles. At Pensacola.
SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. At Pensacola.
STERLING (collier). Sailed March 30 from Lambert's Point for Pensacola.
CAESAR (collier). Sailed April 1 from Norfolk for Pensacola.
LEBANON (collier). Arrived at Lamberts Point April 4.

Caribbean Squadron.

Rear Admiral C. D. Sigsbee, Capt. Richard Wainwright, At Colon.
NEWARK (flagship of Admiral Sigsbee), Capt. Richard Wainwright, At Colon.
ATLANTA, Comdr. William H. Turner. At Pensacola.
NEWPORT, Comdr. Albert Mertz. At Pensacola.
DETROIT, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. Arrived at San Domingo City March 31.
MONTGOMERY, Comdr. Lucien Young. At Colon.
NASHVILLE, Comdr. John Hubbard. Arrived at New Orleans April 6 en route to St. Louis.
BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. At Pensacola.
DIXIE, Comdr. Greenleaf A. Merriam. At League Island.
PRAIRIE, Comdr. Albion V. Wadams. At Guantanamo.

Coast Squadron.

TEXAS (flagship of Admiral Sands). Capt. Wm. T. Swinburne. At Pensacola.
ARKANSAS, Comdr. Charles E. Vreeland. At Pensacola.
FLORIDA, Comdr. John C. Fremont. At Pensacola.
NEVADA, Comdr. Thomas B. Howard. At Pensacola.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Unless otherwise noted address care of Postmaster, New York, N.Y.

Rear Admiral F. E. Chadwick ordered to command.
BROOKLYN (flagship of Admiral Chadwick). At Pensacola.

MACHIAS, Comdr. Bernard O. Scott. At Pensacola.
CASTINE, Comdr. Austin M. Knight. At Pensacola.
MARIETTA, Comdr. Henry Morrell. At Colon.

EUROPEAN STATION.

Unless otherwise noted address care of Postmaster, New York, N.Y.

Rear Admiral T. F. Jewell ordered to command.
OLYMPIA, (flagship), Capt. Harrison G. O. Colby. Arrived at Pensacola April 2.

BALTIMORE, Comdr. John B. Briggs. At Pensacola.
CLEVELAND, Comdr. Wm. H. H. Southerland. At Pensacola.

DESMOINES, Comdr. Alexander McCrackin. Arrived at Boston April 1.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Henry Glass, Commander-in-Chief. Mail address of ships of Pacific Squadron, for the present is in care of Postmaster, New York city.

NEW YORK (flagship), Capt. John J. Hunker. Arrived at Panama April 1.
BENNINGTON, Comdr. Kossuth Niles. Arrived at Panama April 1.

BOSTON, Comdr. Samuel W. B. Diehl. Arrived at Panama April 1.

CONCORD, Comdr. Charles P. Perkins. Arrived at Panama April 1.

MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps. At Panama.

PREBLE, Lieut. Theodore C. Fenton. At Panama.

PAUL JONES, Lieut. Gregory C. Davidson. At Panama.

WYOMING, Comdr. Vincendon L. Cottman. At Panama.

NERO (collier). At Mare Island.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral P. H. Cooper, Commander-in-chief. Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, commander of Philippine Squadron. Capt. Wm. M. Foiger, ordered to command Philippine Squadron. Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Postage two cents.

Battleship Squadron.

WISCONSIN, Capt. Richardson Clover. At Cavite. Will be flagship of fleet.

OREGON, Capt. William T. Burwell. At Cavite.
MONTEREY, Comdr. John B. Milton. Arrived at Canton April 1.

MONADNOCK, Comdr. Dennis H. Mahan. Arrived at Shanghai April 7.

Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.

WILMINGTON, Lieut. Comdr. Arthur W. Dodd. Arrived at Hankow April 5.

HELENA, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. Arrived at Shanghai April 5.

VICKSBURG, Comdr. Wm. A. Marshall. Arrived at Shanghai April 5.

EL CANO, Lieut. Comdr. John Hood. Arrived at Shanghai April 1.

CALLAO, Lieut. Marcus L. Miller. At Canton.
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Henry A. Wiley. Arrived at Shanghai April 4.

Cruiser Squadron.

NEW ORLEANS (flagship of Admiral Cooper), Comdr. Giles B. Harber. At Cavite.

CINCINNATI, Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus. At Shanghai.
RALEIGH, Comdr. Arthur P. Nasro. At Chemulpo.

SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Samuel W. Very. At Cavite.
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Hamilton Hutchins. Sailed March 29 from Shanghai for Nimrod Sound. Has been temporarily assigned to Cruiser Squadron.

FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. Albert W. Grant. At Ning-po. Has been temporarily assigned to Cruiser Squadron.

Philippine Squadron.

RAINBOW, Comdr. John B. Collins (flagship of Admiral Stirling). At Cavite.

PAMPANGA, Ensign Ivan E. Bass. At Cavite.

PARAGUAY, Lieut. K. M. Bennett. At Cavite.

PISCATAQUA, Bttn. Andrew Anderson. At Cavite.

SAMAR, Lieut. L. M. Overstreet. At Cavite.

WOMPATUCK, Bttn. Edmund Humphreys. At Cavite.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier). Arrived at Cavite March 25.

ZAFIRO (supply ship). At Cavite.

NANSHAN (supply ship). At Cavite.

POMPEY (merchant officers and crew). At Chemulpo.

JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). At Guam.

JAXA (collier). Arrived at Woosung April 5.

BRUTUS (collier). At Cavite.

ATLANTIC TRAINING SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise noted address of Squadron, care of Postmaster, New York city.

MINNEAPOLIS (flagship), Capt. Adolph Marix. Sailed April 5 from Havana for Galveston.

COLUMBIA, Capt. James M. Miller. Arrived at League Island April 6.

YANKEE, Comdr. L. C. Heilner. Arrived at League Island and April 6.

HARTFORD, Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. Sailed March 30 from Guantanamo for San Domingo, then to Galveston.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. George W. Menta. At San Juan.

TOKERKA, Lieut. Comdr. Frank A. Wilner. Arrived at Charleston April 5, en route to New York.

BUFFALO, Comdr. William H. Everett. Arrived at Singapore April 3. Convoying Torpedo Flotilla to Philippines. Address, care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, &c.

ABAREnda (collier), Lieut. Comdr. John L. Purcell. Sailed March 30 from Pensacola for Lambert's Point.

ACCOMAC (tug). At Pensacola.

ACTIVE (tug). At training station, San Francisco, Cal.

AILEEN. Loaned to New York Naval Militia.

ALEANY, Comdr. Geo. L. Dyer. Arrived at Cavite March 26. Will proceed to Bremerton and go out of commission.

ALICE (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ALVARADO, Annapolis, Md.

AMPHITRITE, Lieut. Comdr. Wm. H. Allen. Station ship at Guantanamo.

APACHE (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

ARETHUSA (water boat at Culebra), merchant master and crew. At Pensacola.

CHICKASAW (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

COAL BARGE NO. 1, Bttn. Paul Hennig. At Key West.

CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At Pensacola.

DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. Arrived at Annapolis April 5.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Geo. W. Denfield. At San Juan.

EAGLE, Comdr. Moses L. Wood. Arrived at Bahia Honda April 4.

FORTUNE (tug). At San Francisco. Address there.

GLACIER (supply ship), Lieut. Comdr. James H. Oliver. At Pensacola.

GLOUCESTER, Lieut. Comdr. F. E. Beatty, station ship at Culebra.

HERCULES (tug). At League Island.

HIST, Gun. Thomas Smith. Arrived at Newport April 5.

HOLLAND (submarine). Gunner Owen Hill. At Anna-polis. Address there.

HORNET (tender to Franklin). At Norfolk.

IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Niblack. Sailed April 3 from Honolulu for Midway.

ISLA DE CUBA, Lieut. B. C. Decker. Sailed April 3 from Bombay for Aden.

IWANA (tug). At navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

KENTUCKY (flagship of Admiral Evans), Capt. Robert M. Perry. Sailed March 29 from Hong Kong for Co-lombo, en route home, via Suez Canal. Mail address, care of Postmaster, New York, N.Y.

MASSASOIT (tug), Bttn. James Matthews. At naval station, Key West. Address there.

MAYFLOWER, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. At Washington.

MICHIGAN, Comdr. Charles Laird. At Erie.

MOHAWK (tug). At Norfolk.

MODOC (tug). At New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lent to New York Naval Militia.

NARKEETA (tug). At New York.

NEZINSCT (tug). Arrived at Portsmouth, N.H., April 1.

PAWNEE (tug). At Newport.

NINA (tug). Lent to Lighthouse Board.

OSCEOLA (tug), Bttn. E. J. Norcott. At Key West.

PENTUCKET (tug). At Boston under repairs. Has been ordered to New York for duty as yard tug.

PEORIA. At New York. Will return to Newport.

PETREL, Comdr. Benjamin Tappan. Sailed April 2 from Acapulco for San Francisco.

SATURN (collier). At Mare Island.

PONTIAC (tug). Arrived at New York April 4.

PORSCHE, Comdr. Charles E. Fox. Arrived at Portsmouth.

POWHATAN (tug). At New York.

PAWTUCKET (tug). Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

POTOMAC, Lieut. Austin Kautz. Sailed April 5 from Key West for Pensacola.

RAPIDO (tug). Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.

RESTLESS (tender to Franklin). Act. Bttn. John Winn. At Norfolk.

SEBAGO (tug). At Pensacola.

STANDISH (tug). Arrived at Annapolis April 5.

SAMOSET (tug). Arrived at League Island April 6.

SANDOVAL. At Annapolis.

SIOUX (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SOLACE, Comdr. Frederic Singer, Comdr. Jas. H. Bull ordered to command. Arrived at Mare Island March 25.

SUPPLY, Lieut. F. H. Schofield, Comdr. George L. Dyer ordered to command. At Mare Island.

SYLVH, Lieut. Charles F. Preston. At Washington. Address there.

TACOMA, Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. Arrived at Mare Island April 4.

TECUMSEH (tug). At Washington.

TRAFFIC (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

TRITON (tug), Bttn. E. M. Isaac. At Washington. Address there.

SANTEE, Lieut. Comdr. George M. Stoney. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

SOUTHERY (prison ship). Lieut. Comdr. William Brauner-Schreiter. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

UNCAS (tug). At San Juan. Bttn. Ernest V. Sandstrom, U.S.N. Address San Juan, P.R.

UNADILLA (tug). Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

VIGILANT (tug). Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. Wm. H. Allen. Tender to Am-

phitrite. At Guantanamo.

WABAN (tug). At Pensacola. Address there.

WAHNETA (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

WABASH, Bttn. Belmar H. Shepley. At Pensacola. Address there.

WHEELING. Comdr. Edmund B. Underwood. At Tu-

tulla, Samoa. Mail address care Postmaster, San Fran-

cisco, Cal.

YANKTON. At Norfolk.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Lieut. Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Address Bos- ton, Mass.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. G. C. Hanus, retired. At dock, foot of East 24th street, New York city.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. George F. W. Holman. On cruise. Address "mail to 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia."

RECEIVING SHIPS.

CONSTITUTION, Capt. William W. Mead. At New- port, R.I. (attached to training station).

FRANKLIN, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Norfolk, Va.

HANCOCK, Capt. William H. Emory. At navy

COLLIERS.
(Merchant officers and crew.)HANNIBAL. At Pensacola.
LEONIDAS. Arrived at Lamberts Point April 6.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Franklin Swift, retired. Address Station D, San Francisco.
FISH HAWK. Btsn. James A. Smith, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate March 31, 1904.

Appointments in the Navy.

To be assistant paymasters.

Brainerd M. Dobson, of South Carolina; William W. Lamar, of Florida; Robert B. Lupton, of New Jersey; Fred W. Holt, of Arkansas; Walter D. Sharp, of Virginia; Wilmer D. McCullough, of Oregon; Henry I. McCrea, of Indiana; William T. Sypher, of Louisiana; Edwin M. Hackler, of Tennessee; Horace B. Worden, of Montana.

Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Andrew T. Graham to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 1st of January, 1904.

To be lieutenants (Junior grade).

Victor A. Kimberly, Hillary H. Royal, Charles E. Courtney, Harry L. Brinser, John T. Bowers.

Nominations confirmed by Senate April 4, 1904.

Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) George L. Smith to be a lieutenant from the 1st of January, 1904.

The following named ensigns to be lieutenants (Junior grade) from the 28th of January, 1904: Joseph K. Tausig, John W. Greenslade, James H. Tomb, James R. Combs. Ensign Herbert G. Sparrow to be a lieutenant (Junior grade) in the Navy from the 28th of January, 1904.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate April 6, 1904.

Promotions in the Marine Corps.

The following named 2d lieutenants in the U.S.M.C. to be 1st lieutenants in the Marine Corps from the 3d of March, 1904, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date: Charles F. Williams, Nelson P. Vuite, Harrison T. Swain, Percy F. Archer, Seth Williams, Frederick C. McConnell, William A. Howard, Robert O. Underwood. Second Lieut. Jesse F. Dyer to be a 1st lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps from the 6th of March 1904, vice 1st Lieut. John H. A. Day, promoted.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate April 5, 1904.

Appointments in the Marine Corps.

To be 2d lieutenants in the Marine Corps, from the 2d of April, 1904, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date: Arthur Stokes, New Jersey; John H. White, Mass.; Reginald R. Hogan, Missouri; Frederick A. Barker, Mass.; Edward B. Cole, Mass.; John Newton, Jr., Georgia; Simile P. Moses, South Carolina; William L. Burchfield, Penn.; John H. Thompson, North Carolina; William T. Headley, Maine; Alexander M. Watson, the D. of C.; Harold F. Wrigman, Penn.; Edward P. Larned, New Jersey.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Fleet G.C.M. O. No. 40, Flagship Kentucky.

Cavite, P.I., March 2, 1904.

Before a General Court-Martial, of which Capt. Albert R. Condon, U.S.N., was president, and Lieut. Col. Charles H. Lauchheimer, U.S.M.C., judge advocate, convened at the Naval Station, Cavite, P.I., on Thursday, Feb. 25, 1904, at 10 a.m., by order of the commander-in-chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet, was tried:

LXVII.—Paymaster John W. Morse, U.S.N.

Charges.—I. Violation of a lawful regulation issued by the Secretary of the Navy. II. Culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty. III. Neglect of duty.

Findings.—Guilty of all charges.

Sentence.—To loose ten numbers in his grade.

The proceedings and findings of the General Court-Martial in the foregoing case of Paym. John W. Morse, U.S.N., are approved; the sentence is also approved though considered very light for the offenses of which Paymaster Morse was found guilty and the lax methods in which he carried on the duties of his office, as clearly shown by the evidence before the court.

Paymaster John W. Morse, U.S.N., will be released from arrest and restored to duty.

R. D. EVANS, Rear Admiral, U.S.N.

Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet.

NAVY GAZETTE.

APRIL 1.—Lieut. Comdr. E. T. Warburton, died at Pensacola, Fla., April 1, 1904.

Ensign J. T. Burwell, detached treatment naval hospital, navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to home and one month's sick leave.

Asst. Surg. E. C. Taylor, detached Naval Museum of Hygiene and Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc.; to naval hospital, naval station, San Juan, P.R., sailing from New York, N.Y., about April 9, 1904.

Asst. Surg. F. E. Campbell, detached Naval Museum of Hygiene and Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc.; to Constellation, naval training station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

Asst. Surg. J. D. Manchester, to Columbia, April 11, 1904.

Asst. Surg. T. N. Pease, to Hartford, April 14, 1904.

Asst. Surg. L. S. K. Reeves, to Minneapolis, April 14, 1904.

Paym. Clk. J. Dirckinck, appointment dated Nov. 14, 1901, for duty at Cavite Station, revoked.

April 2.—Capt. J. M. Hawley, commissioned a captain in the Navy from March 15, 1904.

Comdr. J. M. Helm, commissioned a commander in the Navy from Oct. 11, 1903.

Comdr. F. F. Fletcher, commissioned a commander in the Navy from March 12, 1904.

Lieut. Comdr. J. G. Doyle, commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy from Sept. 23, 1903.

Lieut. W. C. Asserson, commissioned a lieutenant in the Navy from Jan. 1, 1904.

Lieut. A. Kautz, commissioned a lieutenant in the Navy from Jan. 1, 1904.

Lieut. F. L. Pinney, commissioned a lieutenant in the Navy from Feb. 4, 1904.

Lieut. U. S. Macy, commissioned a lieutenant in the Navy from March 12, 1904.

Lieut. C. C. Bloch, commissioned a lieutenant (Junior grade) in the Navy from Jan. 28, 1904.

Lieut. E. A. Weichert, commissioned a lieutenant (Junior grade) in the Navy from Jan. 28, 1904.

Civ. Engr. A. J. Menocal, commissioned a civil engineer in the Navy with the rank of lieutenant commander from March 6, 1904.

Civil Engr. H. R. Stanford, commissioned a civil engineer in the Navy with the rank of lieutenant from March 6, 1904.

Asst. Paym. T. H. Sanderson, detached Supply and contracts other duties.

Asst. Paym. N. B. Farwell, detached Pensacola, naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., April 2, 1904; to supply.

Comdr. A. D. Brown, retired, died at Waynesville, N.C., April 2, 1904.

APRIL 2.—SUNDAY.

APRIL 4.—Rear Admiral J. C. Watson, to Europe for special duty in connection with the enlisted personnel of foreign navies and return.

Capt. J. M. Hawley, detached duty in charge of the 5th Lighthouse District, Baltimore, Md., etc., April 16, 1904, and wait orders.

Midshipman R. W. Ryden, detached Maine; to Nashville.

War. Mach. J. M. Ober, detached Alabama and continue treatment at the naval hospital, Washington, D.C.

APRIL 5.—Comdr. C. Thomas, additional duty as aid to commandant of navy yard, League Island, Pa.

Comdr. J. F. Parker, granted three months' leave from April 5, 1904.

Comdr. W. H. Beehler, detached treatment Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.; to home and two months' sick leave.

Lieut. Comdr. H. M. Dombough, detached treatment Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.; to home and one month's sick leave.

Lieut. P. Symington, detached New York; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. C. Webster, detached treatment Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.; to home and three months' sick leave.

Ensign R. T. Menner, unexpired portion of sick leave revoked; to Des Moines.

Surg. A. R. Wentworth, leave one month from April 5, 1904.

Asst. Surg. L. W. Bishop, detached treatment, Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.; to home and two months' sick leave.

Asst. Naval Constr. J. A. Spilman, detached navy yard, Boston, Mass., etc.; to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., duty in department of construction and repair of that yard.

Asst. Nav. Constr. W. B. Ferguson, detached navy yard, Boston, Mass., etc.; to navy yard, New York, N.Y., duty in department of construction and repair of that yard.

Asst. Naval Constr. W. McEntee, detached navy yard, Boston, Mass., etc.; to navy yard, New York, N.Y., special temporary duty, thence to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., in department of construction and repair of that yard.

War. Mach. O. Berentson, to Bayonne, N.J., duty as assistant to the inspector of machinery at the works of Babcock & Wilcox Company.

War. Mach. C. G. Nelson, detached inspection duty Bayonne, N.J., etc.; to Asiatic Station via Solace, April 28, 1904.

Btsn. J. M. A. Shaw, detached navy yard, Mare Island, to Suply.

APRIL 6.—Comdr. J. C. Wilson, to navy yard, Boston, Mass., for duty as member board of inspection.

Lieut. Comdr. B. C. B. Sampson, detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Maine, charge of engineering department of that vessel.

Lieut. W. C. Wiggs, detached navy yard, Washington, D.C., etc., April 12, 1904; to Olympia, for duty as aid on staff of Rear Admiral Jewell, U.S.N., April 20, 1904.

Civil Engr. F. T. Chambers, detached Bureau Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc., April 7, 1904; to Mare Island, Cal., for temporary duty, thence with expedition to Aleutian Islands, Alaska, thence return to Washington, D.C., and report to Chief of Bureau of Equipment.

Civil Engr. A. J. Monocal, to Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Asst. Paymasters W. W. Lamar, R. B. Lupton, F. W. Holt, H. I. McCrea, W. D. Sharp, W. D. McCullough, E. M. Hacker, W. T. Sypher, H. B. Worden and B. M. Dobson, appointed assistant paymasters in the Navy with the rank of ensign from March 25, 1904.

Paym. Clk. P. Boteler, appointed Feb. 20, 1904, duty Wilmington.

War. Mach. T. F. Hobby, retired, report to commanding officer, navy yard, New York, N.Y., department of steam engineering.

APRIL 7.—Lieut. Comdr. W. W. White, to navy yard, Norfolk, for duty as assistant to head of steam engineering that yard.

Lieut. F. H. Schofield, detached Supply; to command Perry.

Lieut. A. T. Graham, commissioned a lieutenant from Jan. 1, 1904.

Lieut. G. L. Smith, commissioned a lieutenant from Jan. 1, 1904.

Lieuts. H. L. Brinser, C. E. Cortney, H. H. Royal, V. A. Kimberly, H. G. Sparrow, J. R. Combs, J. T. Bowers, J. K. Tausig, J. W. Greenslade, and J. H. Tomb, commissioned lieutenants (Junior grade) from Jan. 23, 1904.

Pay Dir. J. B. Redfield, detached Naval Home, Philadelphia, April 13; to home.

Pay Insp. J. R. Martin, to navy yard, League Island, Pa., April 11 for duty as general storekeeper at that yard.

Paym. Mohun, to naval home, Philadelphia, April 13, for temporary duty as pay officer and general storekeeper.

Paym. G. G. Sobels, detached Yankee, April 20; to home and settle accounts, thence to navy yard, Norfolk, May 31 for duty as pay officer of that yard.

Paym. J. S. Phillips, detached navy yard, Norfolk, May 31, settle accounts and be ready for orders to sea.

Paym. W. H. Doherty to Yankee, April 20.

Chief Btsn. J. J. Killin, detached navy yard, Portsmouth to Gloucester, sailing from New York April 16.

Btsn. T. Sullivan, detached Hancock, navy yard, New York; to Columbia.

Btsn. G. Freudendorf, detached Columbia; to Constellation, naval training station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

War. Mach. J. Y. Quill, detached Nashville; to home and await orders.

Paym. Clk. I. P. Barton, appointed April 7 for duty as fleet clerk on board Brooklyn.

Paym. Clk. G. Hood, appointed for duty at Naval Academy, Annapolis, revoked.

Paym. Clk. F. J. Hearty, appointment duty Charleston, revoked. Appointed April 7 for duty on board Brooklyn.

Paym. Clk. M. P. Combs, appointment for duty Yankee, revoked.

Paym. Clk. E. M. Crary, appointment for duty at naval home, Philadelphia, revoked.

Cabin from Rear Admiral Cooper, Asiatic Station, April 7.

Lieut. Comdr. A. L. Key, New Orleans; to Wisconsin.

Lieut. G. Tarbox, San Francisco; to Wisconsin.

Act. Btsn. J. P. O'Neill, New Orleans; to Wisconsin.

Lieut. Comdr. C. Rodman, to New Orleans.

Btsn. D. Montague, Wisconsin; to New Orleans.

Lieut. Comdr. A. W. Dodd, Wisconsin; to command Wilmington.

Comdr. U. R. Harris, from command of Wilmington; to home.

Comdr. W. S. Hughes, to Cavite Station.

Comdr. J. B. Milton, to command Monterey.

Comdr. H. Osterhaus, from command Monterey; to command Cincinnati.

Comdr. N. E. Mason, from command Cincinnati; to home.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MARCH 31.—Second Lieut. A. B. Mikell, detached command marine guard U.S.S. Hancock, to command marine guard U.S.S. Solace.

Capt. J. S. Turrill, detached Solace to marine barracks, New York.

Capt. H. I. Bearss, detached marine barracks, New York, to command marine guard Hancock.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The appointment of Ralph M. Johnson, of Washington, to be a 2d assistant engineer with the rank of 2d lieutenant in the Revenue Cutter Service was confirmed by the Senate March 31.

The following orders of the Revenue Cutter Service have been issued:

MARCH 31.—Capt. S. C. Maguire is detached from the Windom, and ordered to report to the superintendent of the Life Saving Service for duty.

Capt. G. E. McConnell is ordered to the Windom.

Lieut. W. E. Atlee is ordered to the Windom.

Capt. D. P. Foley is detached from duty as purchasing officer at San Francisco, and placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engr. D. McC. French is detached from the McCullough, and is granted two months' sick leave.

APRIL 1.—First Lieut. S. M. Landry is ordered to the Dallas.

First Asst. Engr. J. R. Bryan is granted seven days' leave.

APRIL 2.—Capt. W. H. Roberts is granted leave for one day.

APRIL 5.—Lieut. W. J. Wheeler is granted fifteen days' leave.

Capt. S. C. Maguire is granted ten days' leave.

Lieut. S. P. Edmonds is granted thirty days' leave.

Capt. W. A. Failling is granted six months' leave.

Lieut. F. G. Dodge is detached from the McCullough, and is ordered to the Perry.

Lieut. R. O. Crisp is detached from the Manning, and is ordered to the McCullough.

APRIL 6.—First Lieut. P. H. Brereton is granted three months' extension of leave.

Capt. W. H. Roberts is granted two days' leave.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Panama, April 7, 1904.

Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

Freight traffic on the railroad in suspended from strike. All is quiet. No violence is feared. Authorities here are prepared to maintain order. Naval interference is unnecessary.

GLASS.

San Francisco, Cal., April 1, 1904.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Transport Logan sailed from San Francisco, April 1, with 2d Cavalry, 100 Field Artillery, 50 Engineers, recruits, unassigned, under charge of Major Benham, 2d Inf., Lieutenant McIntyre and Langdon, Art. Corps; Hathaway and Kuanik, 9th Inf.; and following passengers: Lieutenant Colonel Brush, Captain Grove, commissary; Lieutenants Metcalf and H. Rodgers, Philippine Scouts; 2d hospital, three Signal Corps men, 12 casuals, one Army Nurse Corps, female.

MACARTHUR, Commanding.

WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

There is nothing to report from the Far East beyond skirmishing along the Yalu. The Russians show no disposition to contest the present possession of Korea and are apparently hoping to tempt the Japanese to cross into Manchuria, where they can have them at a disadvantage. The Japs are reported to be concentrating at Anju and at Puh-Chau, 180 miles from the Tuman River. Their advance has reached the Yalu, their scouts entering Wi-ju April 4 without opposition from the Russians who had deserted the town. The Japanese first army of 45,000 men was reported April 1 to be moving on Wi-ju by three routes.

The London Times steamer reports having been overhauled April 6 by the Russian Bayan thirty-five miles outside the harbor of Port Arthur. This and other facts reported indicate that the entrance to the harbor is still open. The Bayan showed some scars as the result of the recent hostilities. Splinter marks were visible, and there was one large hole in a smokestack.

The Times correspondent reported April 5 that he had been cruising for fifty hours in the vicinity of Port Arthur and saw no signs of the vessels of either belligerent, something very unusual. Perhaps the Russians have been bottled up and the Japanese have left.

The Novikrak, of Port Arthur, gives the following yellow journal description of the scene on board the cruiser Bayan in the recent bombardment:

"Bursting shells bowled over man after man until the decks were slippery with blood. Amid this hell the captain stood unmoved in the conning tower, calmly telephoning his orders to the gun captains. His wonderful calmness had a great influence on all the officers. The cockpit was soon crowded, thirty-nine men being there before the fight ended; but amid the crash of the guns, the hiss of flying projectiles, the thunder of explosions, the racket of splinters and the din of the working engines, the surgeons labored over the operating table. Although some of the men suffered frightful agony, there were few groans, in spite of the fact that anesthetics were administered in only one case. When the battle ended and the enemy began to draw off, the officers on the bridge cheered, and the cheering extended down into the hold, the stokers and even the wounded joining in it. The captain signalled for full speed ahead after the retreating Japanese, but the Bayan had not gone far before the flagship signalled it to return."

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

The Comptroller of the Treasury decides that the quartermaster of the Marine Corps may legally enter into contract for the use of a rifle range belonging to the city of Lynn, Mass., for one year and that a reasonable sum be

ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The exercises incident to the close of this session of the Army Medical School were held at the Army Medical Museum in Washington on April 5. We gave in the JOURNAL of April 2 a list of the graduates with their order of standing, and then stated the fact that Asst. Surg. L. L. Smith was awarded the Hoff medal of honor. A most interesting address was made to the graduates by Secretary Taft. Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee presented the Hoff medal with a few well-chosen words of commendation, and addresses were made by Prof. Chas. A. L. Reed, M.D., ex-president of the American Medical Association, and by Col. Charles L. Heizmann, president of the Army Medical School. Secretary Taft's address follows:

"Young gentlemen: It becomes my pleasant duty to present to each of you the evidence of your satisfactory year's work, and before doing so I should like to ask each of you whether he realizes just what kind of a life it is that he is about to enter on. You are to be physicians and surgeons without the hope of that emolument that will ever make you rich men. When you ask the women who are to be your wives to marry you, you are going to invite them into a life doubtless of high thinking and happiness, but not one of the utmost luxury. You are going to have to calculate during your life on how far your salaries will go, the education of your children, and how much you can save against a rainy day."

"Then you are about to become soldiers. Doubtless many of you will have to expose yourselves quite as much as any officers of the line, but you must forego in your dreams an expectation of any of that martial glory that comes to those who lead battalions and armies to victory. In other words, looked at from the standpoint which I have indicated, your life is to be one of self-sacrifice. And yet, if you consider it from another standpoint, and I have no doubt you have, the life which is before you offers you much. You become the agents of a nation in looking after the health of its army; you are freed from the necessity of that routine work of which so many physicians become very tired at the end of a professional life, in order that they may get money enough to support their families, and you will be given necessarily, in the life for which you are paid your salaries, opportunities for original investigation and for original discovery."

"After an observation covering a number of years, it has seemed to me that there was no profession that evokes from those who follow it the enthusiastic love which pays for the work like the medical profession. Even a layman can look back over the last two decades and speak with wonder of the advance which has been made in the medical profession for the benefit of mankind; and you have before you the rewards, higher than money, higher than martial glory, which may well come to you from original discovery for which all mankind will be your debtor."

"We are hoping to get a medical bill through which I trust will make you all colonels. I believe the bill provides forty, and I do not believe I count forty before me. But those of you who are content to sit quiet and wait while age comes over you to confer rank will probably not become colonels—you ought not to be colonels at any rate. It is the man who works with the life of his profession, with the anxiety to be doing something in the position to which he is assigned, who ought to come out at the head of the list, and that is the system for which we are working. If you all in this particular class labor to come out at the head of the list, while you may not be a brigadier general, you may all be colonels—and I hope you will."

THE NAVY RELIEF SOCIETY.

This association has recently been incorporated in Washington, under the laws of the District of Columbia, for the purpose of undertaking the important work of affording relief to the widows and orphans of deceased officers, sailors and marines of the United States Navy.

The following are the names of the incorporators of the society and of its honorary vice presidents:

INCORPORATORS.

Annn Roosevelt Cowles, William H. Moody,
George Dewey, Grace Glenwood Higginson,
Harriet Stanhope Bradford, Charles O'Neill,
Eudora Miller Clover, Henry C. Taylor,
Alice Craven Palmer, Cameron McR. Winslow,
Margaret C. Buckingham, George C. Reid,
Emily Ogston Mulligan, Francis J. Higginson,
Charles C. Glover, Joseph K. McCammon,
William K. Van Reypen, Benjamin H. Buckingham,
Albert S. Kenny,

HONORARY VICE PRESIDENTS.

President Roosevelt, Dr. J. William White,
The Secretary of the Navy, Judge W. W. Morrow,
Asst. Sec. Chas. H. Darling, Senator Eugene Hale,
Hon. Whitelaw Reid, Senator Boise Penrose,
Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge, Hon. George E. Foss,
Mr. Robert M. Thompson, Mr. John L. Cadwalader,
Mr. Chas. Custis Harrison, Mr. Charles C. Glover,
Mr. Henry L. Higginson,

It is proposed to organize auxiliary societies in every State and Territory of the Union, to make the work of the society comprehensive and national, and to enable every community to be interested in the helpful aid to those left destitute by the country's defenders on the sea. To this end, subscriptions and donations of money are invited, and until auxiliary societies are organized, all such should be sent by cash or check to the assistant treasurer, Rear Admiral A. S. Kenny, U.S.N., No. 1402 Chapin street, N.W., Washington, D.C., who will acknowledge them and forward the same to the treasurer. Funds thus collected will be applied to affording relief in cases of distress for dependent widows and orphans of officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States. It is also the purpose of the society to aid in securing pensions for those entitled to them; to aid in obtaining employment for those desiring it, and to solicit and create scholarships and supervise educational opportunities for orphan children.

It is earnestly hoped that persons patriotically and charitably disposed will take an interest in furthering the aims of this society by soliciting subscriptions and by aiding in the formation of auxiliary societies by means of which alone the desired work can be carried on successfully.

Any person may become a life member and exempt from all annual dues by so signifying and paying at one

time the sum or \$25 or more. Any person may become a benefactor by the payment of \$5 per annum. Any person may become a member by signing the form of application and paying the dues for the calendar year, namely, one dollar, but such membership shall terminate on April 1 of any year for which dues have not been paid.

Any minor may become a junior member during such minority by signing the form of application and paying the dues for the calendar year, namely, 50 cents, but such membership shall terminate on April 1 of any year for which dues have not been paid.

Any information desired concerning the formation of auxiliary societies, or as to the aim and objects of the society will be cheerfully furnished on application by the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Charles H. Davis, 1710 I street, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. FRANCIS J. HIGGINSON, President.

THE FIFTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

The Senate and House conferees on the Fortifications Appropriation bill, H.R. 12446, have come to a partial agreement, but have been unable to agree on the Senate amendments appropriating \$250,000 for purchase of a submarine torpedo boat and inserting a provision with reference to the A.H. Emory elevating gun carriage. It has been agreed to increase the appropriation for emplacements to \$700,000. The amount for ammunition for siege guns is fixed at \$50,000. The appropriation of \$53,900 for mortars is stricken out and that for powder increased to \$330,000. For Frankford shrapnel plant \$30,000 is allowed and the appropriation for a boiler there stricken out. For seacoast batteries for insular possessions \$700,000 is granted and \$200,000 for sites in Hawaii. The Senate added to the House bill \$1,032,100, but receded in conference from \$395,100 of that amount. The House agreed to to \$387,000 of the increase, leaving \$250,000 yet to be agreed upon.

The Senate has passed S. 1399, to provide for the detail of retired officers, amended by striking out the third section, so that, as passed, it provides: "That section 1225 of the Revised Statutes, concerning the detail of officers of the Army and Navy to educational institutions, be and the same is hereby, amended so as to permit the President to detail under the provisions of that act, and in addition to the detail of the officers of the Army and Navy now authorized to be detailed under the existing provisions of said act, such retired officers and non-commissioned officers of the Army and Navy of the United States as in his judgment may be required for that purpose to act as instructors in military drill and tactics in schools in the United States where such instructions shall have been authorized by the educational authorities thereof, and where the services of such instructors shall have been applied for and by said authorities. Sec. 2. That no detail shall be made under this act to any school unless it shall pay the cost of commutation of quarters of the retired officers or non-commissioned officers detailed thereto and the extra-duty pay to which they may be entitled by law to receive for the performance of special duty: Provided, That no detail shall be made under the provisions of this act unless the officers and non-commissioned officers to be detailed are willing to accept such position: Provided further. That they shall receive no compensation from the Government other than their retired pay. Sec. 3. That this act shall take effect immediately."

The Senate has passed bills granting the following monthly pensions: \$30 to the widow of Col. Richard I. Eskridge, 27th U.S. Inf.; \$30 to the widow of Capt. Richard B. Paddock, 6th U.S. Cav.; \$20 to the widow of Capt. James Powell, 27th U.S. Inf.; \$50 to the widow of Rear Admiral James E. Jouett, U.S.N.; \$50 to the widow of Rear Admiral George E. Belknap, U.S.N.; \$25 to the widow of Comdr. George E. Wingate, U.S.N.; \$30 to the widow of Capt. John L. Viven, 12th U.S. Inf., and \$35 to the widow of Major Harry C. Cushing, 4th U.S. Art.

This last bill was first passed carrying a pension of \$30, but on motion of Mr. McCumber it was reconsidered and the amount increased. Mr. Aldrich said that Major Cushing was "one of the most gallant officers in our Service," belonged to a family all of whom were extremely gallant soldiers, and was brevetted on three different occasions. He incurred the disability which caused his death as a captain, which was the reason the pension of his widow was fixed by the committee at \$30; but at the time of his death he was a major, and therefore the increase was justified.

Two other bills granting pensions to widows of members of the "fighting McCook" family were also passed by the Senate after some debate. The first as finally passed grants a pension of \$50 per month to the widow of Major Gen. Alexander McDowell McCook, U.S.A. Mr. Foraker endeavored in vain to have the pension made \$100. General McCook, he said, was of that distinguished family which had a father and nine sons in the Army, many of whom lost their lives in battle. Not a member of this branch of the family has received a pension or any help from the Government. Mr. Foraker said. Mr. Blackburn added that "no man ever had a better, more creditable, cleaner fighting record" than General McCook, "and his father and his numerous brothers were his rivals in that regard." Objection was made to the proposed increase, however, as establishing a precedent and unjust in that it had not been allowed in other equally meritorious cases.

The second bill was passed granting a pension of \$70 to Brig. Gen. Edward M. McCook, U.S. Vol., a cousin of Gen. A. McD. McCook. As proposed the bill carried \$50 a month. Mr. Blackburn moved that the amount be increased. Gen. Edward M. McCook, he said, is a brother of Gen. Anson G. McCook, former Secretary of State. He is seventy years old, without means of support, and physically helpless. He was 1st lieutenant in the 4th U.S. Cavalry, served throughout the war, and resigned from the Army in 1866. He rendered distinguished service in the Volunteer army, rising to the rank of brigadier general, and was brevetted major general.

At the next meeting of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs the bills for the reorganization of the Ordnance and Medical Departments of the Army will be discussed and probably finally disposed of by the committee. Senator Proctor has been appointed a sub-committee to see the War Department authorities before the next meeting and discuss with them the two bills. It is probable that both of these bills will be favorably reported by the Senate Committee.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has reported with amendments S. 5094 to promote the efficiency of the reserve militia and to encourage rifle practice among the members thereof and the amendment submitted by Mr. Perkins proposing to appropriate \$50,000 for the improvement of the grounds within the Pre-

sidio Military Reservation at San Francisco, Cal., intended to be proposed to the sundry civil appropriation bill.

Mr. Bard has submitted to the Senate a proposed amendment to the Sundry Civil bill to appropriate \$2,225.25 to pay the widow of Gen. James Longstreet, for the unexpended part of the salary of the Commissioner of Railroads, appropriated by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1903.

The House on April 5 passed the Military Academy Appropriation bill, H.R. 1360. In explanation of the bill, Mr. Parker said that it was for the ordinary expenses of West Point Military Academy, with the exception of one or two items. The estimates were cut down from \$1,045,387.01 to \$956,378.26. The committee cut out everything from the bill that could be. The bill carries slightly over \$300,000 more than it did last year, but this is accounted for by two absolutely necessary items. One is the completion of the road running from the Hudson River up to the plateau, which was begun last year and needs to complete it some \$30,000.

The other item which is still more a matter of absolute necessity, is of \$300,000 for the water supply of West Point, which is at present entirely inadequate, owing to the location of the Point on a high plateau. A plan has been approved for a water supply to be derived from Popolopen Creek, seven miles up the Hudson, which is warranted to be good for from twenty to thirty million gallons of water. \$100,000 is needed to secure the right to this watershed, and \$250,000 for construction work.

The House has passed bills granting the following monthly pensions: \$20 to the widow of Asst. Paymr. Andrew J. Myers, U.S.N.; \$30 to the widow of Capt. Wyllis Lyman, 5th U.S. Inf.; \$30 and \$2 for minor child to the widow of Horace E. Mullan, late acting master and commander, U.S.N.; \$25 to the widow of Capt. Horace B. Sarson, 2d U.S. Inf.; \$30 and \$2 for minor child to the widow of Capt. J. S. Wilkins, master, U.S.A.; \$40 to the widow of Chief Engr. John Wybrant, U.S.N.; \$12 to the son of 3d Asst. Engr. Sylvanus McIntire, U.S.N.; \$30 and \$2 for minor child to the widow of Capt. Stephen R. Stafford, 5th U.S. Inf.; \$50 to the widow of Brig. Gen. William H. Nash, Commissary General of Subsistence, U.S.A.; \$30 to the widow of Major General Gideon J. Pillow, U.S.A., war with Mexico, and \$30 to the widow of Capt. George A. Thurston, 3d U.S. Art.

The House has passed S. 671, to increase from \$72 to \$100 per month the pensions of those who have become totally blind from causes occurring in service. There are about 600 whom this bill will affect.

The House has passed S. 2650, to restore Capt. Seth Mitchell Ackley, U.S.N., retired, to the active list, subject to examination as to fitness for active service; to be carried as an additional number.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has reported favorably H.R. 1975, amended by striking out the preamble. It amends section 1225 of the Revised Statutes so as to provide for the detail of retired officers of the Army and Navy to assist in military instruction in schools.

The House has passed H.R. 11286, to prevent the unlawful wearing of the badge or insignia of the Grand Army of the Republic or other soldier organizations in the District of Columbia.

Because of the absence of Representative Foss, chairman of the House Naval Committee, the hearing before that committee on the General Staff legislation was postponed until April 9, when Secretary Moody and probably Admiral Dewey and Rear Admiral Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, will appear before the committee. The Secretary has already stated that what he wants is legislation legalizing the General Board and giving him military advisers who may be called by any name Congress shall designate.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 5361, Mr. Spooner.—To appoint E. Russell Mears, paymasters' clerk, U.S. Army, to the grade of captain and paymaster, U.S. Army, to fill the first or any subsequent vacancy.

H.J. Res. 142, Mr. Wadsworth.—Amending joint resolution granting permission to officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy of the U.S. to wear the badges adopted by certain military societies, approved Sept. 25, 1890, so as to read as follows: "That the badges adopted by military societies composed jointly of men and descendants of men who served in the Army and Navy of the U.S. in one or more of the following wars, namely, the war of the Revolution, the war with Tripoli, the war of 1812, the Mexican war, the war of the Rebellion, the Spanish-American War, the Philippine insurrection, and the China campaign, may be worn upon all occasions of ceremony by officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy of the U.S. who are members of said societies in their own right or by inheritance."

H.R. 14697, Mr. Smith of New York.—To appoint Meigs to the Regular Army, with the rank of surgeon, and to place him on the retired list of the Army.

H.R. 14748, Mr. Parker.—To provide for a National Military Park Commission of five members to be appointed by the President for terms of five years, those appointed within the next ten years to have served in the Civil War, two of them in the Confederate army. Members to be paid not to exceed \$3,000 a year, and actual expenses, while on active duty. All present park commissions are to terminate July 1, 1906, unless they voluntarily before that date, surrender their functions to the new commission. The first members of the new commission to include one member from each of the existing military park commissions, and one officer of the Army, either active or retired; total compensation of this officer, including regular pay and allowances, to be made equal to that of the other commissioners if less, but otherwise to receive no additional pay and allowances except actual expenses. The remaining sections of the bill regulate the duties of the commission and the management of the military parks. \$25,000 is appropriated to begin to carry out the purposes of the bill.

H.R. 14753, Mr. Hill.—That officers of the Marine Corps who, since March 3, 1899, have failed, or may hereafter fail, on examination for promotion to the grade of captain or of 1st lieutenant, shall, upon promotion in accordance with existing law, take rank four numbers, if promoted to the grade of captain, or six numbers, if promoted to the grade of 1st lieutenant, lower than they would have if they had not so failed: Provided, That no officer shall be so promoted until he has lost four or six numbers, respectively.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., April 6, 1904.

The result of the eleventh annual intercollegiate competition for the fencing championship trophy, presented by the Racquet and Tennis Club, held at the New York Athletic Club, New York city, on Friday and Saturday evenings, April 1 and 2, was not in any sense a surprise to those who have watched the score in the fencing con-

tests this season. West Point won, and Honeycutt sustained his marvelous record, winning every bout in which he engaged. The following is the list of Colleges competing with their respective teams: U.S.M.A. West Point; F. W. Honeycutt, captain; A. B. Barbour and W. B. Scott, U.S.N.A. Annapolis; R. P. R. Neilson, captain; H. G. Knox and G. C. Dickman, Columbia; E. Pitou, Jr., captain; W. E. Withrow and L. E. Mahan, Cornell; W. L. Bowman, captain; F. F. Pino and H. Heckelheimer, Yale; F. E. Howland, captain; C. L. Lawrence and A. Mendoza, Harvard; H. W. Holmes, captain; A. Tyng and W. MacLeod, University of Pennsylvania; E. O. Frick, captain; L. M. Fleischer and A. C. Brand.

Each man met each member of all the opposing teams once, making a total of 189 bouts of four minutes each, three of which were decided at a time. In case of difficulty in making a decision an additional period of one minute was ordered. Summary:

Pitou defeated Scott, Barbour, Brand, Laurence Fleischer and Frick.

Withrow defeated Fleischer, Scott, MacLeod, Lawrence and Brand.

Mahan defeated Tyng, Mendoza and Laurence.

Honeycutt defeated Mendoza, Pino, Laurence, Pitou, Bowman, Mahan and Knox.

Barbour defeated Withrow, Bowman, Pino, Mendoza and Heckelheimer.

Scott defeated Laurence, Heckelheimer, and Mahan.

Holmes defeated Frick, Brand, Knox, Dickman, Mendoza, Bowman and Laurence.

Tyng defeated Frick and Brand.

MacLeod defeated Knox, Fleischer, Heckelheimer, Neilson and Scott.

Bowman defeated Dickman, Neilson and Tyng.

Pino defeated Knox, Neilson, Tyng and Dickman.

Heckelheimer defeated Neilson and Fleischer.

Howland defeated Withrow, Brand, Mahan, Pitou, Barbour and Scott.

Laurence defeated Brand and MacLeod.

Mendoza defeated Frick, Tyng and Knox.

Neilson defeated Frick, Howland and Fleischer.

Knox defeated Frick and Brand.

Dickman defeated Heckelheimer, Tyng, Fleischer and MacLeod.

Frick defeated Pino.

Fleischer defeated Howland.

Brand defeated Mahan.

The contest was concluded on Saturday evening. West Point winning 41 out of 54 bouts, Columbia and Cornell each 23, Annapolis 29, Harvard 27, Yale 20, Pennsylvania 6. Honeycutt won the individual championship having won all of his 18 bouts. Gold medals were awarded to Honeycutt and Withrow, of Columbia, who was second with 14, Pitou of Columbia, Dickman of Annapolis, and Bowman of Cornell, tied for third place with 13 bouts each.

The first game of the baseball season will be played between the cadets and the Union team on Saturday afternoon, April 9. On the same evening the cadets' Easter hop will take place.

Colonel Mills was called to the city suddenly last week owing to the sudden death of his mother. The funeral was held from her late residence in New York city on Wednesday.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., April 7, 1904.

Col. Samuel M. Mills, commanding the Coast Artillery District, and Mrs. Mills are in New York for a brief stay. Major C. W. Foster, of Fort Banks, Winthrop, is in command. Outdoor drills (infantry and gun) have been resumed at this and other posts hereabouts.

Mr. Henry Loomis Nelson, the well known journalist, was a visitor recently at Fort Banks, where he joined Mrs. Nelson at the quarters of their daughter, Mrs. Williams, wife of Capt. James Marks Williams, Art. Corps. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson left Monday for their home. Mrs. F. W. Phisterer was again summoned to New York to attend another funeral of a member of her family. She was accompanied by her young niece, Capt. E. W. Hubbard, Art. Corps, of Fort Revere, Hull, the smallest town in Massachusetts), was a visitor at Fort Banks Monday.

Quite a delegation from the Massachusetts Naval Brigade will report for duty on Friday afternoon, the 15th, at the new Paul Jones schoolhouse, when the bronze tablet, placed in honor of the founder of the American Navy, will be presented to the chairman of the School Committee of Boston by Paul Jones Chapter, D.A.R., through Lieut. Gov. Curtis Guild. They will be accompanied by a bugler, who will entertain the children with the Service calls. It is expected that members of the 10th Artillery band, U.S.A., at Fort Banks will take part in the musical program. A daughter of Governor Bates will unveil the tablet, and the exercises will be of a patriotic character.

Two young men, Frederick A. Barker, of Cambridge, and Edward V. Cole, of Boston, are receiving congratulations on their appointments by President Roosevelt as 2d lieutenants in the Marine Corps, U.S.A. They stood near the head of the list. Harold Boynton, of Haverhill, is also fortunate in being appointed to Annapolis. It was a close competition between the lad and Ernest H. Merchant, of Gloucester, the former winning in the athletic contest, he having made a record in football. The other alternates are Robert Pike, of Pigeon Cove, and Leland Kimball, of Danvers.

Annual inspection of the 1st Heavy Artillery, M.V.M., is on, Major Frederick Marsh, A.C., U.S.A., acting for the Government, Lieut. Col. George A. Benyon, for the State.

Boston has proven to be the best naval recruiting ground of any, according to the figures furnished. During the fiscal year there were 1,651 recruits, nearly double that furnished by any other State except New York and Pennsylvania.

A luncheon was tendered his classmates at Harvard, by Capt. Alexander McCrackin, U.S.N., commanding the protected cruiser Des Moines, now at the navy yard. It was preceded by an informal reception attended by Rear Admiral Mortimer L. Johnson, commandant of the yard, Capt. George W. Pigman, commanding the U.S.S. Wabash, Judge Wait, of the Superior Court, and others.

Rear Admiral N. M. Dyer, U.S.N., retired had a pleasant duty to perform Monday in presenting twenty-six cadets of the training ship Enterprise with their diplomas. At the sound of the bugle the boys lined up and listened to an able address by the Admiral before the presentation exercises. In the evening a farewell dinner was enjoyed at the American house. More than sixty youths presented themselves Tuesday on the Enterprise for examinations.

Much satisfaction is expressed over the appointment of Gen. Edmund Rice, A.C., U.S.A., retired, as Military Secretary of the Ceremonies Committee at the St. Louis Exposition, although he will be greatly missed in Boston where he is so well and favorably known. Gen. and Mrs. Rice will leave town shortly for their temporary visit in St. Louis.

M. H. B.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., April 6, 1904.

Inability on the part of the Annapolis midshipmen to solve successfully the delivery of Leebore, Cornell's pitcher, lost the first baseball game to the Ithacans here last Friday afternoon. The score was 6 to 2. The Cornellians batted out thirteen hits, while the middies were only able to make two, one of these being a home run knocked out by Pegram, the middies captain, scoring another man also. Annapolis scored both of her runs in

the first inning. The game was played on a heavy field, but in spite of this the fielding of both sides was good, each making but one error. Captain Brewster, of Cornell, also made a home run. The Annapolis team was Spofford, ss.; Cohen, cf.; Culp, rf.; Pegram, lb.; Theobald, 3b.; Thibault, lf.; Gill, 2b.; Stiles, c.; Needham, p. Cornell also won the second game from the midshipmen on Saturday by the score of 6 to 3. Annapolis lost the game in the first two innings through ragged playing. Van Auken started in to pitch, and he allowed two men to walk, and Stiles was guilty of two passed balls. This coupled with an error by McWhorter gave the visitors two runs in the first and three in the second. Hughes relieved Van Auken on the rubber in the second inning, and Cornell managed to score but one more run, this being in the eighth. The local aggregation scored one run in each of the third, fourth and sixth, but they were utterly unable to hit the sphere when chances were most favorable of winning the game. Cohen again distinguished himself by making a beautiful catch of a long hot liner. He jumped in the air and caught it with one hand, the force of the jump throwing him backward upon the ground. The Annapolis team was: Spofford, ss.; Cohen, cf.; Culp, rf.; McWhorter, 3b.; Theobald, 3b.; Thibault, lf.; Field, 1b.; Stiles, c.; Van Auken, p.; Hughes, p.

The Lafayette baseball team wound up its schedule of southern games here Easter Monday, with the nine of midshipmen, and Annapolis won by the score of 5 to 1. Lafayette's only run was made in the second inning. The middles showed some improvement in stick work in Monday's game and made ten safe hits, one of which was a three-bagger and another for two. On the other hand, however, Johnson, Lafayette's pitcher, struck out eight middle batters. Except for Spofford's miff of a high fly, Annapolis played an errorless game. Needham pitched for Annapolis.

Thomas C. O'Brien, aged seventeen years, a candidate for midshipman at the Naval Academy, died at the Emergency Hospital in this city Wednesday morning last, as result of operations performed for appendicitis and peritonitis. Young O'Brien is a son of Judge Morgan J. O'Brien of the Appellate Court of New York.

A detachment of ninety marines, commanded by Captain Dunlap, U.S.M.C., has arrived at the Naval Academy in Marine Barracks. The marines have just recently returned from Panama.

The manager of the Banjo and Glee Club of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, expressed regrets to the Naval Academy authorities that it was impossible for the club to give a concert at the Naval Academy. The concert had been arranged for Saturday evening last.

Sick leave for two months has been extended to Midshipmen J. F. Connor, of Ohio, and A. J. Chantry, Jr., of Iowa, members of the third class. Midshipman John T. G. Stapler, of New York city, second class, has been granted one month's sick leave.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., April 4, 1904.

The baseball game Saturday morning between the post officers and the student officers marked the opening of the spring season in sports. The players were all in fine condition and the game was called promptly at eleven. It was witnessed by the entire garrison and many Easter visitors and much enthusiasm was shown by everyone. The score was 27 to 5 in favor of the student officers and was won by the magnificent pitching of Lieut. Frederick Stopford. The game was not without incident as Lieut. Claudius M. Seaman broke his finger and Major Ogden Rafferty limped off the field with a sprained ankle.

Miss Wilder, daughter of Major W. E. Wilder, U.S. Cavalry, is visiting here. Mrs. John Gifford is entertaining her sister, Mrs. Obe, of Baltimore.

Brig. Gen. J. P. Story spent last Sunday with us and looks very well. The General is particularly proud of this post as he has served here many years, and we hope to have him visit us often.

Lieut. Arthur F. Cassels left for Washington Friday evening to spend the Easter holidays at home. Mrs. David Y. Beckham has returned from a pleasant visit to friends in Kentucky. Mrs. F. W. Coleman, who spent the winter in New York and Washington, is now visiting her daughter and son-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. C. C. Carter. The Misses McMurray, daughters of the late Captain McMurray, U.S. Artillery Corps, are the guests of Miss Ruth Cummings.

Wednesday evening Lieut. Arthur F. Cassels entertained at dinner in honor of Miss Poor of Washington. The decorations were in red, carnations being the chosen flower. Covers were laid for ten and the party included the following: Miss Tyler, Miss McMullen, Miss Cummings, Miss Poor, Lieut. Frank Jewell, Lieut. H. B. Clark, Lieut. F. B. Hennessy, Lieutenant Cassels and Capt. and Mrs. Henry Merriam chaperoned. Afterwards they attended the dance at the Chamberlin.

Surgeon General O'Reilly is visiting Major and Mrs. Ogden Rafferty, Miss Carlton, daughter of Brig. Gen. C. H. Carlton, retired, has returned to her home in New York. Mrs. and Miss Brister of Jersey City are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. William B. Brister.

The principal social event of the week was the grand Easter ball at the Chamberlin Saturday evening. The ball room presented a scene of brilliancy on account of the many full dress uniforms of the Army and Navy men. Owing to the influx of pretty girls every one of the bachelor officers was made happy.

Three sections of the student officers commenced the course in electricity on Tuesday under Capt. H. C. Davis.

One of the social features of the post is ladies' night at the officers' club. This form of entertainment has become so popular this season that tables must be reserved a week in advance. Every available spot was occupied Saturday evening.

Major and Mrs. Ogden Rafferty entertained in honor of Lady Kirkpatrick and friends from Canada. Capt. Percy Bishop gave a delightful supper for the Misses McMurray of New York. Lieut. and Mrs. C. C. Carter entertained for friends from New York. Lieut. and Mrs. William B. Brister had a party of ten to meet Lieutenant Brister's mother and sister who are visiting them. Others who entertained in a similar way were: Capt. and Mrs. C. P. Townsley, Lieut. and Mrs. Winn, Captain Eldridge, U.S.N., Capt. and Mrs. Henry Merriam, Lieut. and Mrs. Curtis Rereback and Capt. Frank Ferguson.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., April 1, 1904.

The fine new gymnasium at the Presidio was opened on Saturday evening by a dance given by the enlisted men of the Artillery Corps. Seventy-five couples took part in the dancing and the following officers and ladies were guests of the soldiers: Col. Charles Morris, Art. Corps, commanding officer of the Presidio; Capt. and Mrs. L. R. Burgess; Capt. and Mrs. E. O. Sarratt and Miss Sarratt, and Lieut. S. G. Talbot. The dancing hall was beautifully decorated and refreshments were served in the library.

Owing to the stormy weather for the past few weeks the field days at the various posts around the bay were not so successful for the month of March as during the previous months.

Great interest is felt among Army circles in regard to the bill that Senator Perkins is urging upon Congress to appropriate \$50,000 for the improvement of the Presidio post. The amount is small compared to what other posts of much less importance are receiving, but it will do much in beautifying the garrison.

The 10th Infantry officers and ladies held a regimental card party on Friday evening. Lieut. William M. Parker, 10th Inf., is in San Francisco on leave. Major Webster Vinson, paymaster, has been in the city during the past week. Mrs. Leonard Wood, wife of General Wood, is in

the city visiting friends, but will sail on the Logan today. Lieut. Col. Daniel H. Brush, 11th Inf., who has been at the Occidental during the past week, will sail on the Logan for the Philippines where he will be in the Inspector General's Department. Lieut. D. M. Metcalf, Philippine Scouts, will return on the Logan. Lieutenant Metcalf has been home on leave and he returns with a bride.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Bessie Doyle, daughter of Mrs. Henry Doyle, of Burlingame, to Lieut. William M. Parker, 11th Inf.

Mrs. Henry Glass, wife of Admiral Glass, of the New York, has given up her apartments at the Empire and is visiting Southern California. Mrs. E. L. D. Brockridge, wife of Lieutenant Brockridge, and Mrs. James G. Hannah, wife of Lieutenant Hannah, both of the 10th Infantry, have left for an extended trip through the East.

Col. William H. Patten, chief Q.M. of the Department, has been authorized to proceed with the construction of a post exchange building at Ord Barracks, Monterey, the total cost not to exceed twenty thousand dollars.

The medals that were won at the competition rifle practice last year at Benicia have just arrived at headquarters. One is a fine gold one which was won by Lieut. Townsend Whelon, 15th Inf., and there are four silver and six bronze ones.

Gen. George Stone, late adjutant general of the State of California, was given a banquet at the Palace hotel on Monday evening by the Governor's staff. Governor George C. Pardee was present, also Gen. Joseph G. Lauck, Col. George H. Pippy, Col. Francis E. Beck, Col. D. D. Crowley and Lieut. Col. John C. Kirkpatrick, Robert J. Northam, Samuel J. Hendy, Robert Wienke, Henry deH. Waite, A. P. Hodges, D. S. Dorn, W. H. Killingsworth, J. B. Lankershire, W. H. Bullen and F. M. Chapman.

After the post hop on Alcatraz Island last Friday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Halstead served icecream and refreshments in their quarters. Capt. John S. Kulp, assistant surgeon, has returned to his post at Fort McDowell after an absence of some months in the East. He brought home a bride from Philadelphia.

On Wednesday afternoon Lieut. Col. W. L. Pitcher, in command of the 2d Infantry, presented certificates of merit to Sergeant Stromberg and Private Timothy Jones for brave and heroic work in the face of the enemy in Jolo, Philippine Islands. The certificates come from the War Department and were presented before the whole regiment.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 4, 1904.

The Luncheon Club met last Thursday, March 31, with Mrs. W. L. Simpson. The members present included Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, Mrs. B. W. Atkinson, Mrs. W. L. Simpson, Mrs. C. A. Flagler and Mrs. H. Schumm.

Capt. and Mrs. L. C. Scherer entertained friends at dinner on Thursday at their home. Covers were laid for twelve.

Major and Mrs. R. W. McClaughry announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary and Lieut. James Buchanan Henry, 4th Cav. Miss Mary McClaughry left Saturday, April 2, for Chicago, Ill., to remain a month with relatives. On her return she will be accompanied by Miss Belle Wilson of Chicago and Miss Walton of Lincoln, Neb.

Col. John Van R. Hoff left last week for New York city to attend the funeral of his brother-in-law. Capt. W. M. Morrow of Fort Snelling, Minn., is expected this week to be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. J. J. Boniface. Lieut. F. W. Griffin left last Friday for Chicago. Lieut. C. C. Lansing, 28th Battery, went to St. Joseph, Mo., last week on a business trip.

In a closely contested and exciting game of baseball the Company E team defeated the 29th Battery team Thursday afternoon by a score of 4 to 0.

Fenton Nicholson is visiting friends and relatives in the city. Mr. Nicholson is the son of Capt. William J. Nicholson, 12th Cav., now stationed in the Philippine Islands. He recently passed an examination for a commission as 2d lieutenant in the Army and will receive his commission some time this fall.

The enlisted men of the garrison are organizing a dramatic club with the intention of giving a series of plays in the new gymnasium.

The program for the concert on Tuesday night was particularly fine and was rendered more enjoyable by the assistance of Mrs. Snyder and Mrs. McCaskey. Mrs. Snyder gave a violin solo, "The Bride's Prayer," with orchestral accompaniment, and Mrs. McCaskey sang Cowles' "Forgotten," accompanied by the stringed instruments. The concert was followed by the usual dancing till 10 o'clock.

Two machine guns drawn by hand were out with the 6th Infantry in review and parade on Friday. This is the first time machine guns were ever used in a parade of an Infantry regiment in America. Another machine gun will be here soon, when there will be one with each of the three battalions of the regiment. The twelve companies of the 6th made a fine showing.

A sad accident occurred at the post on the morning of April 1 which resulted in the death of Sergt. James Carroll. The 16th Battery, Field Art., was standing in the stable yard hitched ready to go to the West End parade. The horses were restive and started, causing great confusion and danger, as the riders were not mounted. In his effort to restrain the horses Sergeant Carroll was thrown to the ground and the heavy ammunition wagon passed over him, causing almost instant death. It cast a gloom over the whole battery as the Sergeant was a great favorite with his associates.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., April 5, 1904.

An engagement of much interest in Buffalo as well as in Army circles, was announced Easter Sunday, being that of Miss Winifred Van Sanford Knight, daughter of Mayor and Mrs. Erastus C. Knight, to Lieut. Ralph B. Lister, 1st Inf., of Fort Porter. Miss Knight, who is a charming young woman, is a graduate of the Buffalo Seminary, and is also a Wellesley College girl. Since her debut a year ago, she has been a great favorite. Lieutenant Lister has since his sojourn here made many friends, and everyone is showering congratulations upon the happy pair.

Mrs. Auman, wife of Gen. William Auman, opened her home on Monday, April 4, for a lecture by Miss Armstrong on Spanish-American literature. These lectures have been very popular during Lent.

The latest reports from Major Theodore A. Bingham are very favorable. He is improving and is able to receive callers.

Mrs. Matthew Ford Muir of Brantford, Canada, is the guest of Mrs. Lewis Stone Sorley, and on Friday evening Mrs. Muir, Miss Jane Merrow entertained informally on Sunday evening.

Mr. Marshall Fales is home from college visiting his parents, Lieut. and Mrs. H. M. Fales. Mr. Albert H. Chester is also their guest.

A number of the young people attended the extra assembly given during Easter week at the Twentieth Century Club on Delaware avenue. All the girls wore new gowns, and those from the post maintained their reputation for popularity. Miss Fannie G. Bell wore an exquisite pale blue crepe de Chine, with elaborate hand-work on the bodice and skirt. Miss Jane Merrow wore a handsome white lace robe over satin and lace. Miss Henrietta Mitchell was in rose satin and lace.

Capt. Harold L. Jackson has returned from recruiting duty, and Lieut. G. L. Townsend leaves soon for Bradford, Pa.

Friends here have received news of the safe arrival in Manila of Lieut. and Mrs. Jesse Ralph Harris on Feb. 13.

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THE VETERAN.

'Mid the assembled counsellors a quiet man was seen,
A grave and peaceful citizen of unobtrusive mien;
When grave discussions were pursued by men of wisdom
tried,
His voice was never heard except upon the cautious side.
No risky step would he approve, no rashness could command;
"Keep in the narrow path," said he; "let well enough alone."
Good, thought I; here's a prudent man and may his tribe
increase;
No rashness here have we to fear, this is a man of peace.
But while I sat and gazed upon this citizen serene,
This mild and peaceful counsellor of calm unruffled mien,
There chanced to fall from heedless lips one supercilious word,
Its sneering tone imputing wrong—scarce were its accents heard
When right before our wondering eyes from out his easy chair
The peaceful citizen was gone—had vanished then and there;
The scene around us underwent a transformation strange;
As if by magic, there was wrought a most astounding change;
The years themselves had melted as the sunshine melts
the snow;
I stood upon some battlefield of forty years ago,
I heard the ringing bugle-calls I'd often heard before
And I saw the flaunting standard of the Old Fifth Army Corps,
With its brilliant cross of Malta, floating fearless and defiant;
Where had stood the mild civilian towered now a grand young giant,
Rising proudly in his stirrups; there was lightning in his glances,
Like the steely light reflected from the points of polished lances,
While the thund'ring sound of battle made his soldier-heart rejoice,
I could hear the ringing orders in the old familiar voice,
Soul inspiring, clear as bugle, steady though as on parade,
"Close in on the first division; order up the third brigade."
"Forward, there; push on that column!" "Lead your men, don't send them, Colonel!"
"Go right in and take that breastwork. DO IT by the Great Eternal!"

In an instant it was over, silence had dissolved the spell;
Vanished was my old commander and the voice I knew so well,
And in the quiet counsellor room the man of peace was seen,
Still sitting in his arm-chair with calm unruffled mien.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE.

Another illustration of the faulty system of administration now in vogue in the British navy appears in the reluctant admission of the First Lord of the Admiralty that the battleship Centurion, which recently sailed for the Far East, was sent away with defective sights on her heavy guns. The Centurion was sent out after the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War, when everybody knew that eventualities might force England into the conflict. Lord Selborne's statement is that the sights now installed on the big guns are better than those originally placed there, but he admits that they are inaccurate. "This," says the British Navy League Journal, "will be a great

consolation to the Centurion's crew if that ship has to go into action, and if her gunners find that with these superb sights they cannot hit the target. We refrain, from reasons of public policy, from specifying other ships in which the same or similar defects exist, but they are numerous. The responsibilities of those who have left the British fleet at this moment equipped with indifferent sights are enormous, and will be borne in mind by the public. The best course to take would be to bring this paper ship, the Centurion, home, and to put her in proper order. She ought never to have been sent to a foreign station with guns which cannot hit."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be promised for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

C. C.—See page 785, of our issue of March 26, under head of West Point for information you desire.

H. O.—The address of the Navy League is 32 Broadway, New York city, N.Y.

G. J. H.—The commanding officer of a company, troop or battery in the New York National Guard, can enlist or reject an applicant for enlistment as he sees fit, and without regard to the wishes of the members. In most organizations the old plan of electing was abolished, but in some they still follow it with the consent of the C.O. In Squadron A, for example, and the companies of the 7th, the members are elected, and if they should reject a candidate it stands. The C.O. has the power if he desires to use it, to enlist a man in defiance to the wishes of an organization.

W. J. W.—D. Appleton and Company, New York city, publish a book on drum and fife instruction.

R. C. S.—Officers for the Pay Department of the Army are now detailed from the line.

W. W. L.—An enlisted man of the Navy when discharged is entitled to transportation to his place of enlistment.

T. F. K.—Write to the War Department for a copy of G.O. 55, March 24, 1904, relating to examination of civilians for appointment as 2d lieutenant in the Army. An enlisted man in the Army, to take examination for a commission must study hard, and be recommended by his immediate C.O. His examination is practically the same as that given in G.O. 55, above referred to.

MILTIAMAN asks: What is the position of the 1st sergeant during a company inspection? Answer: In the line of file closers in rear of second file from right. File closers during inspection are three paces in rear of the rear rank.

T. I. H. asks: Will there be an examination this fall of enlisted men for the grade of 2d lieutenant, and if so, upon what date? Answer: The final examination for enlisted men will probably occur in September. No date fixed. Impossible to say who will compose board until official order is promulgated.

BORN.

BUGBEE.—At Fort Niobrara, Neb., April 1, 1904, to the wife of Lieut. Fred W. Bugbee, 25th Inf., a son, Howard Cornell.

CHARD.—At Key West Barracks, Fla., March 31, 1904, a daughter, Doris Gertrude, to the wife of Post Q.M. Sergt. Henry C. Chard, U.S.A.

FREEMAN.—At Boston, April 6, 1904, to the wife of P.A. Surg. G. F. Freeman, U.S.N., a daughter, granddaughter of Gen. Henry B. Carrington, U.S.A., retired.

JOHNSON.—At Philadelphia, Pa., March 22, 1904, a daughter, to the wife of Lieut. A. W. Johnson, U.S.N.

WILLIAMS-FOOTE.—To the wife of Lieut. Ambrose C. J. Williams-Foote, a daughter, Alice Almee, at Boulder, Colo., Feb. 22, 1904.

MARRIED.

BULL—WAINWRIGHT.—At Washington, D.C., April 5, 1904, Lieut. Henry T. Bull, U.S.A., and Miss Sallie Franklin Wainwright.

DE LOFFRE—HEARD.—At Columbus, Ga., April 6, 1904, Miss Ethel T. Heard, to Dr. Samuel M. DeLoffre, U.S.A.

GARDINER—CARRICO.—At Washington, D.C., April 4, 1904, Capt. John de B. W. Gardiner, and Miss Emily Carrico.

LEE—BURTON.—At Washington, D.C., April 4, 1904, Lieut. George M. Lee, 4th U.S. Inf., son of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U.S.A., to Miss Kathro L. Burton.

MITCHELLI—SMITH.—At New York city, April 6, 1904, Lieut. Hiram Everett Mitchell, U.S.A., and Miss Minnette Smith.

POWELL—GOBER.—At Washington, D.C., April 6, 1904, Miss Julia Eva Gober, and Lieut. William A. Powell, Med., Dept., U.S.A.

ROSS—HUNTER.—At Willimantic, Conn., April 5, 1904, Lieut. Clarence B. Ross, U.S.A., and Miss Jane Hunter, daughter of Col. Edward Hunter, U.S.A.

TAYLOR—BEEBE.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., April 6, 1904, Miss Grace Beebe and Carpenter C. S. Taylor, U.S.N.

DIED.

AVIS.—At Dahlonega, Ga., April 2, 1904, Capt. Edward S. Avis, U.S.A., retired.

BENHAM.—At Key West, Fla., April 8, 1904, Lieut. Henry K. Benham, U.S.N.

BROWN.—Entered into rest at Waynesville, N.C., on Sunday, April 3, 1904, Comdr. Allan D. Brown, U.S.N., retired.

CONOVER.—At Philadelphia, Pa., March 31, 1904, Corp. George W. Conover, U.S.N., retired.

FISKE.—At Upton, Mass., April 1, 1904, Stephen Burlingame Fiske, father of P.A. Surg. C. N. Fiske, U.S.N., aged fifty-four years, five months, one day.

GREENE.—At his residence, 49 West Sixty-eighth street, New York, Sunday, March 28, 1904, Thomas Lyman Greene, esq., vice president of the Audit Company, son-in-law of the late Bvt. Lieut. Col. Alexander H. Hoff, Medical Department, U.S.A.

HANCOCK.—At Washington, D.C., March 28, 1904, Mrs. Virginia Williamson Hancock, wife of Mr. Frank Woodson Hancock, and daughter of Chief Engr. Thom Williamson, U.S.N., retired.

LAWS.—At Hudson, N.Y., March 29, 1904, Mrs. Sarah P. Laws, wife of Chief Engr. Elijah Laws, U.S.N., retired.

MILLS.—On Monday morning, April 4, 1904, in New York city, Anna Warford, widow of Abiel Buckman Mills, and mother of Col. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A.

OSBORNE.—At Washington, D.C., March 27, 1904, Brevet Major Gen. Thomas O. Osborne, U.S.V.

ROBINSON.—At Marshalltown, Iowa, March 28, 1904, Mrs. Caroline Robinson, sister of the late Brig. Gen. M. M. Crocker, U.S.V.

ROUDIEZ.—At San Francisco, Cal., March 31, 1904, Mrs. Roudiez, wife of Capt. Leon S. Roudiez, 35th U.S. Inf.

SMITH.—At Newburgh, N.Y., April 5, 1904, Sarah Durnan, widow of the late Frederick B. Smith, and mother of Col. Frederick A. Smith, U.S.A., in the seventy-seventh year of her age. Funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, A. S. Wood, 250 Liberty street, Thursday, April 7. Interment at Cedar Hill.

WARBURTON.—On board the U.S.S. Maine, at Pensacola, Fla., April 1, 1904, Lieut. Comdr. Edgar T. Warburton, U.S.N.

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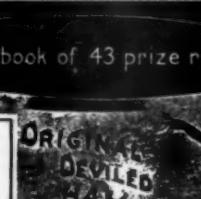
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FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., April 4, 1904.

The first field day to be held at this garrison since the arrival of the 15th Cavalry took place Wednesday forenoon. Part of the events occurred in the gymnasium and the remainder in the riding hall. A large crowd witnessed the events. At the meet one of the best athletes of the Cavalry covered himself with glory, Private Saunders, Troop M. A close second was Private O'Sullivan, Troop B. The Cavalry carried off four of the events and the Artillery five. At this meet it was impossible to award prizes for various reasons, but in the future suitable prizes will be given. The officers of the garrison are doing all in their power to increase interest in this work. The result and winners were: Standing broad jump, 14 entries, 1st, Private Saunders, Troop M, 9 ft. 8 in.; pole climb, 12 entries, 1st, Private Bovin, 27th Battery, 10 1/2 sec.; fence vault, 11 entries, 1st, Private Saunders, Troop M, 6 ft. 6 in.; standing high jump, 12 entries, 1st, Private Saunders, Troop M, 4 ft., 4 1/2 in.; rope climb, 15 entries, 1st Private Bovin, 27th Battery, 12 sec.

The next and last event to be held in the gymnasium was the tug-of-war. The team from the 1st Squadron, 15th Cav., and the one from the 3d Squadron pulled first, the former team winning in 8 3/5 sec. After an hour's rest the winning Cavalry team pulled against the team from the Artillery Battalion, the wagon soldiers winning in five seconds. The winning team was composed of Sergt. Schafer, Corporal Lynch, Art. Foley, 27th Battery, F.A.; Corporal Geiger, Privates Horan, McGowan, Belin, Champine, 2d Battery. Coleman Browne, 2d Battery, captained the team.

The events in the riding hall occurred next and they were interesting from start to finish. The first event, exhibition riding, was won by Sergeant Maxey, Troop A. Among the other contestants who are deserving of mention, are Private Tarrell, Troop L, and Sergeant Schmidt, Troop D. Second, equipment race, 12 entries, was very peculiar and amusing. It was won by Private Griffiths, 27th Battery, in 3 min. and 11 sec.

The last event and most amusing of the whole program, which kept the spectators laughing from start to finish, was the shoe race, won by Private John Mitchell, 2d Battery, in one minute. In this event interference was allowed and shoes found a resting place all over the hall.

The officials for the meet were as follows: Marshall, Lieut. Philip Mowry, 15th Cav.; judges, Capts. John Conklin, A.C., Julian R. Lindsey and Leroy Eltinge, 15th Cav.; secretary, Lieut. William W. Overton, 15th Cav.; timekeeper, Lieut. Charles Patterson, A.C.; starter, Lieut. Richard B. Going, 15th Cav.; manager of events in gymnasium, Lieut. Arthur J. Lynch, 15th Cav.; manager of events in riding hall, Lieut. Leon R. Partridge, 15th Cav.; referee, Major Curtis B. Hoppin, 15th Cav.

On Wednesday evening two theater parties were held, one by Lieut. Ben Lear, adjutant, 15th Cav., and the other by Lieut. E. J. Ely, 16th Cav. Both parties witnessed the minstrels at the Howard opera house in Burlington. Lieutenant Lear's party consisted of Capt. and Mrs. John Conklin, A.C., Lieut. and Mrs. Leon R. Partridge, 15th Cav., Mrs. Charles M. Bunker and Miss Emily Gayle. After the performance the party had supper. Lieutenant Ely's guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph I. McMullen,

15th Cav., and the Misses Alice and Charlotte Bruce. The party also enjoyed dinner after the play.

Donald Rodgers, son of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Alex Rodgers, 15th Cav., commanding officer, is spending the Easter holidays with his parents. Mr. Rodgers is a student at Harvard college.

Owing to the past week being Holy Week social affairs at the garrison were practically at a standstill.

fires have been raging in the woods bounding the reservation for the past week, due to flying sparks from passing engines setting fire to the dry grass and weeds. Detachments have been sent to the scene of the fire at various intervals and stopped its progress.

At the meeting of the James Russell Lowell Literary Club last Monday evening, the subject for debate was: "Resolved that the canteen should not have been abolished from the Post Exchange." A very warm argument ensued, but was finally decided in the affirmative. Poems of Longfellow's were recited and readings on various topics were heard from different members.

Easter Sunday at this garrison was unusually quiet; the residents of the garrison awoke yesterday morning to find about a foot of snow on the reservation and it was drifting considerably but toward afternoon it cleared off. The weather all last week has been excellent, the tennis court has been opened, the ladies are enjoying horse back riding and the mounted drill season has commenced.

On Saturday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph I. McMullen, 15th Cav., and their guests, the Misses Alice and Charlotte Bruce, entertained a large number of the officers and ladies of the garrison at a "Plute" party. "Plute" is a Western Indian's gambling game, but Mrs. McMullen altered it in such a way as to do away with the gambling. The party were all interested and enjoyed themselves immensely. This is the first party of this kind ever held at this post. The Lieutenant's quarters were decorated in a unique manner, presenting an Indian effect. In the vestibule a large wigwam was constructed. It was made of deer skins and Indian baskets. It was here that the most successful players played their game, an exciting incident of the game is when the big chief in the wigwam announces a victorious player with a very conspicuous warwhoop. At midnight the party enjoyed a very dainty supper. Prizes were awarded the lucky and not so successful players as follows: Ladies, 1st prize, Mrs. William C. Gardiner; gentlemen's first prize, Lieut. George Bowman, 15th Cav.; ladies consolation prize, Miss Emily Gayle; gentleman's consolation prize, Lieut. William S. Barriger, 15th Cav.

A regular epidemic of grip, illness and accident has struck this garrison. Two weeks ago it was the ladies and some are still ill; now the disease has its hold on the officers. Among the ladies who have been ill the following have recovered: Mrs. Alexander Rodgers, Mrs. Francis C. Marshall, Mrs. Frederick D. Branch, Mrs. Joseph I. McMullen and Mrs. Arthur N. Pickel. The officers on the sick list are Major Curtis B. Hoppin, Capt. Francis C. Marshall, Lieuts. Charles McCullough, Ben Lear, adjutant, R. B. Going, W. P. Mangum, S. W. Robertson, G. O. Duncan, William S. Barriger, Eugene J. Ely, 15th Cav.; Lieuts. Charles M. Bunker and Scott Baker, Art. Corps., and Contract Surgeon Frederick D. Branch. Nearly all the above named officers have the grip or an attack of tonsillitis, except Lieutenant Ely, who has trouble with his eye, and Lieutenant Baker, who is in the hospital with the measles; all the other officers are sick in quarters except Lieutenant Robertson, who is in the hospital. The sickness of Dr. Branch leaves only one surgeon to attend the sick, Major Joseph T. Clarke. Among the enlisted men who are ill, there are several cases of measles and the other ward is full of men with wounds, bruises and various complaints. The addition which is being built to the hospital cannot be finished soon enough if the sick report continues to run up as it has done in the past week.

The first match bowling game to have been played on the alleys in the new gymnasium, occurred Friday evening when a team from Burlington rolled with a team from the post. The garrison team was beaten, but this was expected as they had had but little practice. The result of the three games were as follows: Burlington, 75, 73, 73, total, 2,253; Post, 61, 62, 63, total, 1,906. Another game has been arranged to be played at the post next Friday evening. The officers are making fine records on the new alleys and the ladies' scores are not very far behind.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., April 4, 1904.

Mrs. R. R. Wood and daughter, Miss Marjory Wood left early in the week for a visit with her mother, Mrs. Longshore, of Herkimer, N.Y.

Miss Maribel Williams, sister of Lieut. A. S. Williams, 5th Inf., arrived last week and will make her home with her brother. The advent of another young lady in the garrison is hailed with joy.

Through an oversight, the arrival of a son, Noble James Wiley, Jr., on Feb. 1, was not noted in last month's notes. As Lieut. and Mrs. Wiley were married at the commanding officer's quarters in Manila, Lieutenant Colonel Borden being then in command, the regiment feels an especial interest in the new 5th Infantry boy.

Mrs. Adams, wife of Col. H. H. Adams, has been confined to her home with rheumatism during the entire winter, which has been exceedingly long and severe.

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As the last few days have given promise of real spring weather, it is hoped that Mrs. Adams will soon be able to be out again.

Miss Marjorie Wolff of the city gave a pit party Wednesday evening for the young ladies visiting at the post and for the young ladies at home from school. Those present from the post were Misses Margaret and Louise Glenn, Mary Squires, of New Haven, Conn., and Miss Helen Johnston, of Terre Haute, Ind. Miss Mary Moore will entertain the same young ladies on Saturday night, and Miss Annie Warren will entertain them on Wednesday night. Miss Squires is a niece of Mrs. Edwin F. Glenn, and while she comes originally from St. Paul, Minn., she is here during her school vacation from New Haven, Conn. The officers and ladies of Major Glenn's battalion remembered most pleasantly their acquaintance with Miss Squire's father during his visit to Bayambang, Pangasinan, P.I., therefore her welcome as a guest here is doubly assured.

Mrs. Richards, mother of Mrs. Edwards, reports a very delightful time in Washington among old friends, including Gen. and Mrs. Chaffee.

Capt. and Mrs. Edwards entertained Lieut. and Mrs. C. A. Trott at dinner on Saturday evening. Major and Mrs. Glenn entertained Capt. and Mrs. E. J. Williams on Wednesday evening.

Mr. Laurence Williams, who is a son of Col. Charles A. Williams of the 21st, and who is spending his vacation from Cornell as a guest of the family of Mr. C. H. Moore of the city, called at the post on Saturday.

Mrs. Charles Carr Clark gave two dinner parties this week in honor of her sister, Miss Nettie Ezekiel, of New York, who has been her guest during Easter week.

Mrs. William F. Martin gave a bowling party in the gymnasium on Saturday night for her niece, Miss Helen Johnston. The prizes were won by Miss Elizabeth Parker and Lieutenant Ashburne, a bonbon spoon and a burnt-wood picture; the consolation prize was won by Miss Mary Moore and Mr. Harold Martin, of Plattsburgh. Those invited were Misses Martin, Moore, Henrietta Moore, Mary Moore, Wolff, Warren, O'Brien, and Hudson, of Plattsburgh, and Misses Parker, Williams, Margaret and Louise Glenn and Johnston of the post. Messrs. Martin, Moore and Hudson, of Plattsburgh, and Captain Field, Lieutenant Nolan, Duke, Brown, Wright, Ashburne, Wilson, Michaels, Noble, Mudgett, Morrison, and Williams, and Mr. Benton Fremont of the post.

The first athletic meet that the 5th Infantry has held since returning from the islands occurred March 31, indoors. A large number of people were present from town as well as the barracks, and all were warm in their praises of the showing made. Company B took first place with three firsts, three seconds and three thirds, making twenty-seven points in all. Company D was second, taking three first and one second, aggregating eighteen points. The 1st Battalion (Major Clark's) made a total of seventy-two and one-half points; the other two battalions capturing, in all, thirty-two.

A regimental baseball team has been organized and Lieutenant Beck was chosen as manager. There is much good timber among the twelve companies, and many warm games with Ethan Allen and nearby towns are anticipated.

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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

We omit the stations of the Army this week. It last appeared in our issue of April 2, page 826, and there is no change except that the 29th Infantry, which has been ordered home from the Philippines, will be stationed as follows:

29TH INFANTRY.

Upon arrival in the United States the 29th Infantry, relieved from duty in the Philippines Division, will proceed to stations as follows: Headquarters, band 2d Battalion and Co. L, at Fort Douglas, Utah; 1st Battalion, at Fort Bliss, Texas; Co. I at Whipple Barracks, Arizona Territory; Cos. K and M, at Fort Duchesne, Utah.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., April 4, 1904.

Gen. and Mrs. John H. Page have as their guest, Miss Phair of Virginia.

The soldiers of the 3d Infantry are arranging for another grand hop for the benefit of the baseball team, recently organized at the post. The hop will occur in April, the 3d Infantry orchestra furnishing the music. The liveliest interest is manifested in the game of baseball by both officers and men. They expect to have a strong team to meet the competition in this locality.

The Ladies' Short Story Club met on Friday at the residence of Major and Mrs. William Buck.

Capt. F. R. Day returned on Wednesday morning from a tour of the entire National Guard of the State of Indiana. His tour covered two weeks. Captain Day stated that he found the National Guard in most excellent condition. Their arms were first-class and the men were well drilled and well officered.

Chaplain Edward J. Vattmann, U.S.A., who has been for several months in Porto Rico on sick leave, will shortly arrive in New York, where he will spend the rest of his leave. Father Vattmann was chaplain at Fort Thomas when so many hundred sick fever patients and wounded soldiers were brought to this post for treatment after the campaign in Cuba in 1898, and he is gratefully remembered for his many acts of kindness and his solicitude to and unfailing devotion to the disabled soldiers and their friends and relatives summoned here to attend them.

Capt. Charles Miller, 3d Inf., has selected four teams of five men each from the best shots of Co. L, to contest this week for prizes. The shooting will take place at different ranges, at gallery practice with reduced charges of powder. The teams are as follows: 1st team, First Sergeant Johnston, Corporals Larson and Young, Privates Kleffner and Hod; 2d team, Sergeant Whitesides, Corporal Cunningham, Privates Rowe, Steed and Schuler; 4th team, Sergeant Reynolds, Corporal Dahl, Privates Lockwood, McDaniel and Sheehy.

Mr. Foster, who has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Orchard for several weeks, has returned to his home in Belmont, Texas.

The 3d Infantry ball team will not be in the Queen City Saturday Afternoon League. The management of the team has decided not to enter because of the regiment leaving in the early part of the summer for Alaska. The candidates for the team, of which there are quite a number, are in excellent physical condition, having daily practice in the new gymnasium.

Major William Buck, Captain Miller and Lieutenant

Orchard, composing the Board on Rifle Ranges, in making their report to the Adjutant General's Department at Washington, recommended none of the sites offered in Kentucky as suitable for the required purposes. Two or three tracts of land could be made suitable, but the owners of the land will not lease the tracts and the Government does not desire to purchase outright.

The outdoor concerts, which proved such a delightful entertainment last summer, will be given at stated times when the weather permits.

At the Easter service held in the post chapel, conducted by Chaplain Nave, Mrs. Smith, wife of Lieut. Fred E. Smith, sang in her exquisite style, "The Angels' Serenade."

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., April 3, 1904.

Miss Deems, sister of Lieut. Clarence Deems, Jr., who has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Deems, leaves this week for Seattle, Wash.

The first review of the year occurred on Friday, when the troops were mustered for March. The day was an ideal one, although the dust was a trifle heavy. Col. E. Z. Steever, 4th Cav., reviewed the troops, which were commanded by Major William A. Shunk, 8th Cav. The session of the post school came to a close on Friday. The school has been well attended throughout the season.

A large number of the garrison attended the various services in town to-day, many of the Easter programs being very elaborate.

Lieut. C. C. Carson, Field Art., left the post on Thursday for Toledo, Ohio, where he will be married to Miss Sibyl Moore of that city on April 6. Lieutenant Carson has a twenty days' leave.

The rustic bridge that has been in process of erection for the past two weeks, between the Cavalry and the Artillery posts, has been opened to traffic.

Major G. H. Gale, of the I.G. Dept., from division headquarters at St. Louis, arrived in the post on Thursday. Mr. E. Z. Steever, son of Colonel Steever, is home from Lafayette College. Mrs. W. A. Austin, wife of Lieutenant Austin, 4th Cav., is visiting with her parents at their home in Leavenworth, Kas.

The batteries composing the Artillery command participated in a march of concentration on Saturday, the weekly inspection being held on the road. The batteries reported to Major W. H. Coffin, at noon at Forsyth Hill on the reservation. The average distance marched by each organization was about seventeen miles. The 4th Cavalry squadron had a practice march on the same day. The season of practical work is beginning in earnest.

Lieut. J. P. Earney, 4th Cav., who was operated upon by Lieut. W. L. Keller, M.D., on Wednesday last, is convalescing rapidly.

The batteries received from Jefferson Barracks last week, twenty-seven recruits to swell their depleted ranks. There still remain thirty-eight vacancies to be provided for, with many more to follow.

Chaplain Griffes will endeavor to make the Easter services to be held in the post chapel this evening as attractive as possible. The musical program promises to be especially so. Corporal Brown of Troop C, and Private Heinrichs, of Troop D, 4th Cav., are down for vocal solos, and the 4th Cavalry band will assist. One of the musical numbers will be the "Hallelujah Chorus" by the 4th Cavalry band. The Chaplain will deliver a "sermonette" of ten minutes duration on the "Dynamite of the Resurrection."

The old buildings that have been identified with this post since 1855, the woodwork of which was shipped here from Cincinnati, are gradually giving way to modern structures, or being torn down as useless. The stables are coming down one by one and last week the little brick building near the electric car station, so long known as the "old ordnance storehouse," began to disappear under the hands of the workmen. The old commissary and quartermaster storehouses came down to make way for the new guard house, and one of the remaining stables will make way for the farrier's shop, on which work will be commenced very shortly.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., March 31, 1904.

Holy Week, with its religious services, is being strictly observed here, even the card clubs, which have been the one diversion during Lent, having been abandoned until after the close of the season of fasting and prayer. With the advent of Easter, however, galettes will once more be resumed and will prove very welcome after the quiet which has prevailed here for the past six weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. W. Dixon, who have been visiting at the home of the former's parents, Comdr. and Mrs. A. F. Dixon, for several days, returned to their home in San Francisco on Monday, March 28.

The yard tug made a special trip to Port Costa to-day with Comdr. James H. Bull, aide to the commandant, who took the overland train for the East. Comdr. Bull goes to Washington to attend the wedding of his son, Lieutenant Bull, U.S.A., which will be solemnized in that city on April 5. Comander Bull will return to Mare Island in time to assume command of the Solace, to which he has been assigned for duty, on April 15.

The casket containing the remains of the late Comdr. William E. Sewell was taken to San Francisco yesterday, and will be sent to Caldwell, N.Y., for interment.

The surveys have been held on the transport Solace, and, unlike all other occasions on which she has been at this yard, very little work will be done on her. There is considerable work that the bureau would like to have done, but owing to the shortage of money in the steam engineering department, only what is absolutely necessary can be attended to. Most of the work done here will

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be by the boiler makers. The tubes in the boilers of the Solace have been leaking to such an extent that on the homeward trip this time she lost something in the neighborhood of 40,000 gallons of water. Thirty-two braces will be put in each of the three boilers, the furnace will have to be jacked up, and some other minor repairs will have to be made so that about thirty days will be required on the job.

Lieut. George C. Sweet has arrived here and started the installation of the system of wireless telegraphy.

NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

Major Gen. H. C. Corbin, U.S.A., will review the 8th N.Y. at its armory on Wednesday evening, April 20.

The secretary of the Committee on Ceremonies of the St. Louis Exposition announces that no provision has yet been made for competitive drills of a distinctively military character during the exposition. It is explained, however, that fifty-one military organizations, in addition to two full brigades, will visit the fair. Under the circumstances the committee on ceremonies is of the opinion that it will be impossible to hold a competitive drill and have a continuous committee on awards. Barracks have been erected for the accommodation at one time of about 2,000 visiting troops, and assignments thereto have been made for all of May, June, July and August, and for portions of September and October.

An interesting competitive drill for the Myer's Trophy was held in the 12th N.Y., at the armory before the entire regiment. Each company took part by orders of Colonel Dyer, and the result will be that some company commanders will have to study up a little more, especially in the loadings and firings. Company G, Capt. John P. Benkard won the contest scoring 79 points for the drill. The competition will prove a valuable one to the regiment. The judges were Col. N. B. Thurston, Lieut. Col. H. H. Treadwell and Capt. Louis Wendel.

The election for major in the 69th N.Y., has resulted in the choice of Capt. John E. Duffy, of Company G, senior line captain in the regiment. He received fourteen ballots against four for Capt. John J. Scanlon, of Company E. Major-elect Duffy, who is a son of Colonel Duffy, commands one of the best companies in the regiment, which he joined as a private June 10, 1896. He served with the regiment in the Volunteer Army of the United States in 1898, as captain, and is known as an energetic and competent officer.

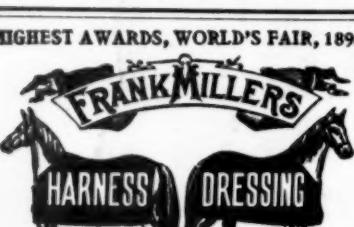
The forty-third anniversary of the 1st Infantry of Pennsylvania National Guard, will take place on Tuesday afternoon, April 19, in Philadelphia, with a street parade and a banquet at the Union League in the evening, in charge of the Veteran Corps, commanded by Col. Theodore E. Wiedersheim. Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., will review the regiment from the Union League, and he will be the guest of honor at the dinner. The 1st Infantry was organized on April 19, 1861. It went into three years' service under Col. Peter C. Ellmaker, as the 19th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served in the Army of the Potomac until the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox Court House. The regiment participated in all campaigns and battles of the Army of the Potomac. It furnished a full regiment of infantry for the Antietam campaign, in 1862, known as the 7th Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, and a full regiment for the Gettysburg campaign, in 1863, which is known in history and in the records of the 32d Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia. Its organization has been continued, and it has participated in all the riot service in the State of Pennsylvania since the war for the Union, closing with the campaign in the coal regions in 1902. The regiment participated in the war with Spain as the 1st Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

The 3d Infantry of Pennsylvania will go to Pittsburgh on June 15, as guests of the "Fighting 10th" Infantry. Colonel Barnett commanding, to participate in the exercises attending the unveiling of the monument erected to the memory of Colonel Hawkins, at Schenley.

A dinner of considerable interest to Buffalo, N.Y., Guardsmen was given at the Hotel Marie Antoinette in New York city March 31, when a gold watch was given to Capt. Walter G. Smith, formerly battalion adjutant of the 74th Regiment of Buffalo. Among those present at the dinner were Lieuts. Frank T. Haggerty, Samuel R. Noble, of the 74th Regiment, and Lieut. Charles A. Kendall, who succeeded Captain Smith as adjutant of the 1st Battalion. The event was a surprise to Captain Smith. When he left Buffalo to accept a position at the New York Hotel he resigned his commission in the Guard. Capt. William A. Angus, regimental adjutant, was chairman of a committee to select a gift.

Among the officers of the New York National Guard, who are taking advantage of the fine facilities for practice riding in the new armory of the 1st Battery, are

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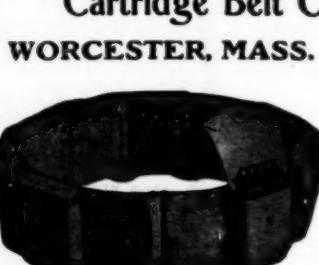
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Major Hotchkiss, Captain Daly and Lieutenants Moses and Kenny, of the 2nd Regiment, Captains Bruch and Corwin, Lieutenant Casey, Lieutenant Thompson and Lieutenant Eben, of the 7th Regiment, Captain DeRussy and other officers of the 12th Regiment will also use the riding ring of the battery. This is proving a valuable school for riding for National Guard officers and fulfills a long felt want. The armory in West 66th street, near Columbus avenue, being centrally located, is within easy reach, and those who use the ring speak most highly of its advantages. Colonel Duffy and a delegation of officers from the 9th will shortly appear in the riding ring, and there is some talk of arranging a practice ride, or several of them, by the entire body who practice at the armory.

Interesting athletic games will be held by the 22d N.Y. at its armory on the evening of Monday, April 18. There are twenty-one events on the program, which comprise sprints, distance runs, bicycle races, tug of war, obstacle races, wall scaling contests, etc. Two of the events are open to members of the Military Athletic League. There will be dancing after the games.

Adjutant General Burton, of Utah, announces that the inspection provided for under sections 13, 14 and 18 of the new militia act, will begin on April 11, 1904, and Capt. S. D. Sturgis, Art. Corps, U.S.A., has been detailed to inspect all organizations of the National Guard of this State.

The Army khaki uniform has been adopted as a part of the uniform of the officers and enlisted men of the National Guard of New Jersey, to be worn during Rifle Practice and when in camp and field duty. Buzzacott field ovens have also been purchased, and will be distributed to the various organizations.

Major S. Ellis Briggs, commanding the Old Guard of New York, in an official communication dated March 30, 1904, says: "The Court of Appeals of the State of New York has unanimously affirmed the also unanimous decision of the Appellate Division in favor of the Old Guard expelling H. H. Brewster. This decision emphatically and positively determines that the Old Guard is a military organization and has the right to discipline its members according to military usage. This decision is not only important but wholesome and it should prove a beneficial lesson. May it ever be a reminder that he who fails to respect discipline and is looking for trouble, will surely find it."

Capt. Benjamin F. Moore, the energetic quartermaster of the 4th Regiment, of New Jersey, is the senior officer in point of service, among the commissioned officers of the regiment. He joined it as a private in Company E, Jan. 16, 1875. Captain Moore is also a member of the Old Guard of New York.

The G.C.M. ordered to meet at the headquarters, 2d Brigade of Massachusetts, on March 14, for the trial of Capt. David F. Whittier, Co. F, 8th Inf., who after his election mysteriously disappeared, sentenced the Captain to dismissal. He was not served with any notice as he could not be found. The papers in the case at last accounts were in the hands of the Governor. Captain Whittier was formerly an alderman of Haverhill, Mass.

Adjutant General Cole of Connecticut, has appointed Capt. William F. M. Rogers of New London, captain of the newly organized Signal Corps, with direction to nominate four first lieutenants for that organization. Captain Rogers, while having a somewhat difficult problem to solve in his work of re-organizing the Signal Corps, has the experience gained by faithful service as an officer both in the Signal Corps, U.S. Volunteers (Spanish-American War), and the National Guard of the State. This, combined with his old-time energy, will ensure success in the new undertaking. Troop A of New Haven, the only cavalry organization in the State, have filed articles of incorporation in the Secretary of State's office as "Troop A Armory Association" for the purpose of erecting a club house, armory, riding and drill hall. This organization with its capable and efficient officers, has a zealous and enthusiastic membership actuated with one thought and idea, and that to make Troop A the crack company of the State. The building in contemplation, when completed, will involve an expenditure of about \$20,000, and consists of an armory, stables for private horses, a large riding and drill hall as well as company rooms for social and business purposes. This will afford the troop every facility for practical instruction in the cavalry branch of the service. General Orders No. 13, A.G.O., c.s., appoints an examining board for the examination of the newly appointed officers in the Medical Corps, and orders the

board to convene at the Adjutant General's Office, Wednesday, April 20, 1904. Detail for the board: Col. Charles C. Godfrey, surgeon general; Lieut. Col. Wilbur S. Watson, asst. surgeon general, and Major William M. Stark, commissary.

Dates for rifle practice for the New York National Guard have been ordered as follows: 1st Brigade, May 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 17th, 24th, 25th and 26th; 2d Brigade, May 2d, 5th, 6th, 16th, 20th and 21st; 3d Brigade, May 2. The small arms practice of the following organizations attached to these headquarters will take place at Creedmoor as follows: 1st and 2d Batteries and 1st Company Signal Corps, May 3; 3d Battery and 2d Company Signal Corps, May 4; Squadron A, May 7; 13th Regiment, H.A., May 23 and 25; 2d Regiment Engineers, May 18 and 19; Troop C, May 25. The following dates are assigned for supplementary practice at Creedmoor: Marksmen class, Aug. 13, Sept. 3, Oct. 8 and 21; sharpshooter class, Aug. 20 and 27, Sept. 10 and 21, Oct. 12 and 15; expert class, Sept. 24 and 30, Oct. 19 and 22; distinguished expert class, Oct. 1, 25, 28 and 29. The competitive firing will be held as follows: For the headquarters prize, at Creedmoor range, Aug. 4; for the 1st Brigade prize, at Creedmoor range, Aug. 4; for the 2d Brigade prize, at Creedmoor range, Aug. 4; for the 3d Brigade prize, at Rensselaerwyck range, July 27; for the 4th Brigade prize, at Buffalo range, July 20; for the State prize, at Creedmoor range, Aug. 6; for the Adjutant General's trophy, at Creedmoor range, Aug. 5; for the Governor's trophy, at Creedmoor range, Aug. 5; for the Major General's trophy, at Creedmoor range, Aug. 4.

The 9th N.G.N.Y. field music will give an exhibition drill and reception at the armory, Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue, on Tuesday evening, April 19. All the U.S. Army calls will be rendered on this occasion, and popular quicksteps and life selections, under the direction of drum major Willis R. Hill. Last year there were military men from all over the State at the exhibition and delegations from independent corps among the several thousand spectators who witnessed the exhibition. The committee in charge this year have spared neither time nor expense to make it a successful affair. There will be a grand military march led by the officers of the regiment after the exhibition.

GOVERNOR ODELL REVIEWS 13TH REGIMENT.

Close on 1,000 officers and men of the 13th Regiment paraded for review in command of Col. David E. Austen, before Governor Odell at the armory on the evening of March 30, and the largest number of guests ever in the big building witnessed the display of the regiment, which merits the highest praise.

The regiment when equalized by Adjutant J. R. Flemming, had twelve companies of twenty-eight solid files, and was divided into three battalions, commanded respectively by Majors William A. Turpin, Charles O. Davis and James T. Ashley.

The Colonel first put the regiment through a very spirited regimental drill. It was the first time that Colonel Austen had maneuvered twelve companies of twenty-eight files indoors, so close and rapid was the calculation by Colonel Austen that the drill was without any hitch from beginning to end. While the regiment was in column of masses, Colonel Austen had it execute a new movement. The companies of the 1st Battalion took full distance by moving to the rear and facing about while the 2d Battalion made a change of direction by the right flank, and the 3d Battalion by the left flank, so that they formed column of companies opposite either flank of the 1st Battalion, then side stepping to the left and right, respectively, all moved in column of fours by executing the command fours right, then forming close column on the 1st Battalion. Following this drill the regiment formed line of masses for review.

Immediately preceding the ceremony, Governor Odell, on behalf of the Letter Carriers' Association, presented to the regiment a bronze trophy as a prize for recruiting during the next year, given by the Brooklyn Letter Carrier's Association, in recognition of the kindness of Colonel Austen when he gave consent to the use of the armory for the Association's annual ball and reception, which was to have been held at the Academy of Music the night after it was burned down. The statuette is entitled the "Sword and the Plow."

The Governor spoke briefly, making complimentary remarks on the regiment, and also on the Letter Carrier's Association. The Governor was attended by Gen. Nelson

H. Henry, Lieut. Col. C. H. Sherrill, Major H. K. Bird, of his personal staff, and the following detailed aides: Lieut. Comdr. A. B. Fry, Naval Militia; Majors C. O. Davis, 13th Regiment, J. J. Byrne, 9th Regiment, A. E. McIntyre, 1st Regiment, and R. H. Lambeau, 2d Brigade staff, Capt. C. I. DeBevoise, Troop C, and E. W. Dayton, 2d Regiment; Lieuts. C. Mattock, 2d Battery, Thomas Barron, 7th Regiment, and A. S. Chatfield, 8th Regiment.

Following the review came evening parade, which was taken by Major William A. Turpin. Next followed an exhibition of target practice with the dummy eight-inch disappearing gun, the four-inch rapid fire gun and the twelve-inch mortar. They all rained a heavy fire of rubber projectiles at canvas and paper targets, and a miniature battleship that was discovered by a search light trying to enter the harbor, was destroyed by having her entire stern shot away by the eight-inch gun. The Governor was entertained by Colonel Austen and his officers at a collation in the armory following the cere-

monies. Among the many guests were Gen. James McLeer, Horatio C. King, J. B. Frothingham, Col. W. J. Harding and Brevet Major H. S. Rasquin.

2D REGIMENT REVIEW.

A review of the 2d N.Y., by former Col. John T. Camp, was held in the armory on the evening of April 4, and the regiment made a fine showing, and it was by all odds the best display the command has made this season. The formation was in line of masses, the regiment being equalized into twelve commands of sixteen files, divided into three battalions, commanded respectively by Majors W. G. Hotchkiss, John G. R. Lillendahl and Capt. Daniel J. Murphy. The regiment when it was turned over by Adjutant Daly to Col. Franklin Bartlett presented a splendid appearance.

In the passage all the companies went by in an exceptionally creditable manner, the first company of the 1st Battalion, in command of Lieutenant Wolff, and Company D, Captain Bell, being especially noteworthy for its correct distances between ranks and faultless fronts.

Evening parade followed and proved a very pretty ceremony, during which Company H, Capt. A. H. Dyett, was presented with the Brown Trophy, for winning the rapid-fire match, and State and regimental medals were also presented to a number of officers and men, Colonel Bartlett making appropriate remarks.

Among those who received the decorations were Capt. James A. Bell, of Company D, who besides the State medal received the regimental medal for twenty-five years' service, the figures twenty-two, being set in brilliants. Major Walter B. Hotchkiss, and Lieut. Bloomfield Usher, received medals for twenty-years' service. Col. Franklin Bartlett received one for fifteen years' service, and among those who received medals for ten years' service were Capts. Albert H. Dyett, Edward F. MacGroarty, and Edward F. Serrell, Lieuts. Daniel Wolff, Edward J. Rice, Theodore F. Stevens, George H. Riley, Q.M. Sergt. John McElroy and Sergt. George H. Hearn.

The regimental band rendered a delightful promenade concert, after which there was dancing. Among the special guests were Col. N. B. Thurston, Col. G. Hurry, ex-Capt. B. S. Beach and W. B. Smith and Lieut. S. Elkan, of the 1st Battery.

NEW YORK CAMP.

Since we made the announcement in our last issue that a portion of the New York National Guard would be ordered on field service at the camp of instruction near Peekskill, commencing June 4 and continuing five weeks, Major General Roe has completed the schedule of dates the several organizations will be on duty there, which is as follows:

June 4 to 11, Squadron A, Troops B and C, and the 2d Regiment;

June 11 to 18, 14th and 47th Regiments, 3d Battery and 17th Separate Company;

June 18 to 25, 5th and 69th Regiments, and 1st Battery;

June 25 to July 2, 9th and 11th Regiments;

July 2 to 9, 12th Regiment and 3d Battery.

Generals McLeer and Smith will command the troops of their respective brigades in camp, which will be conducted, practically, on the same lines as last year.

The organizations will establish their own camps and cook their own rations.

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" 576,890, April 1, 1897.	" 695,215, March 11, 1902.	" 717,101, December 30, 1902.
" 591,851, October 19, 1897.	" 709,335, December 27, 1902.	" 719,235, January 27, 1903.
" 611,636, October 4, 1898.	" 710,472, October 7, 1902.	" 723,570, April 14, 1903.
" 617,750, December 5, 1898.	" 712,814, November 4, 1902.	" 726,227, April 21, 1903.
" 638,342, December 5, 1898.	" 714,921, December 2, 1902.	" 726,705, April 28, 1903.
" 650,758, May 29, 1900.	" 715,365, December 9, 1902.	" 726,947, May 5, 1903.
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